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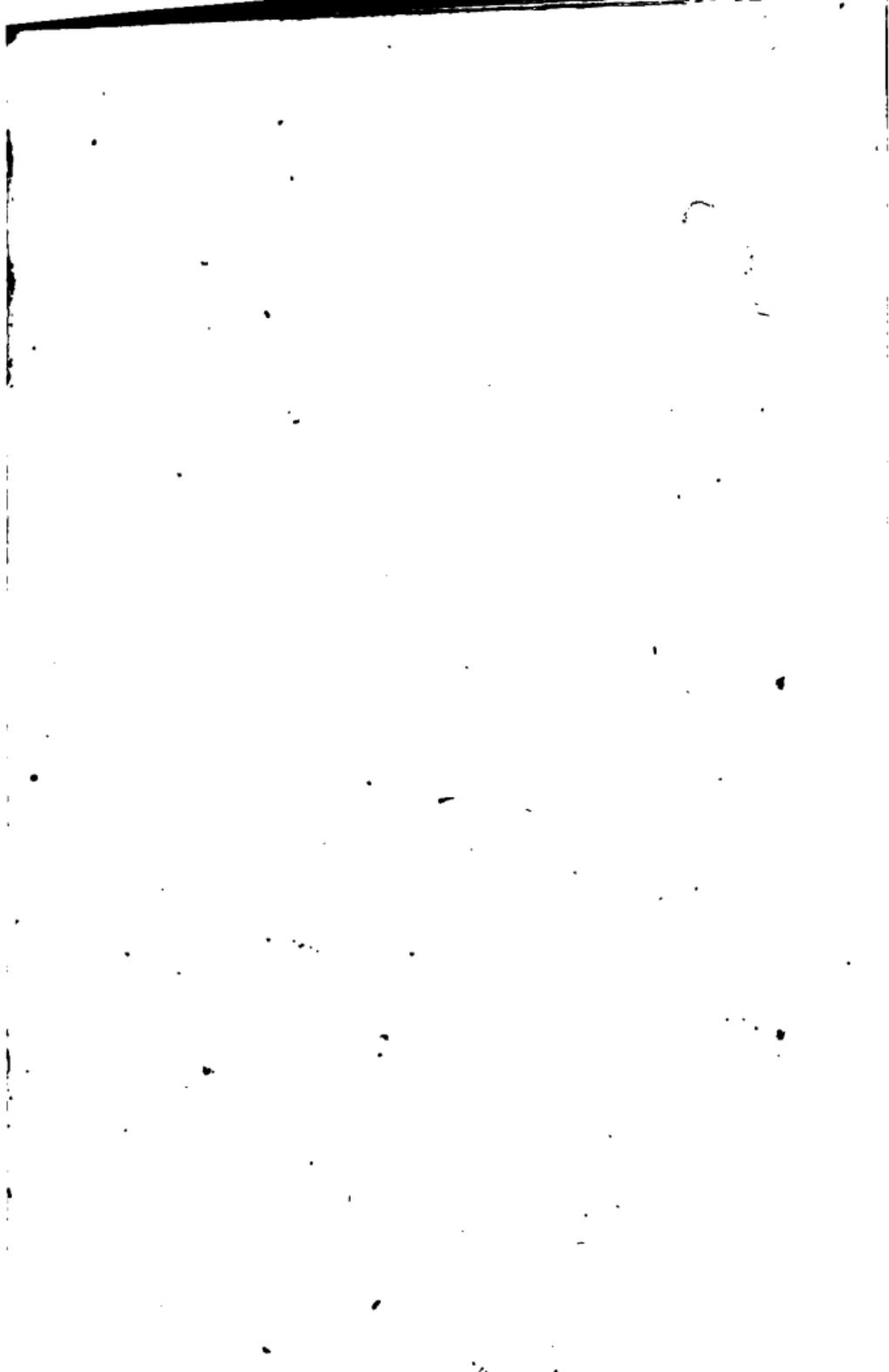
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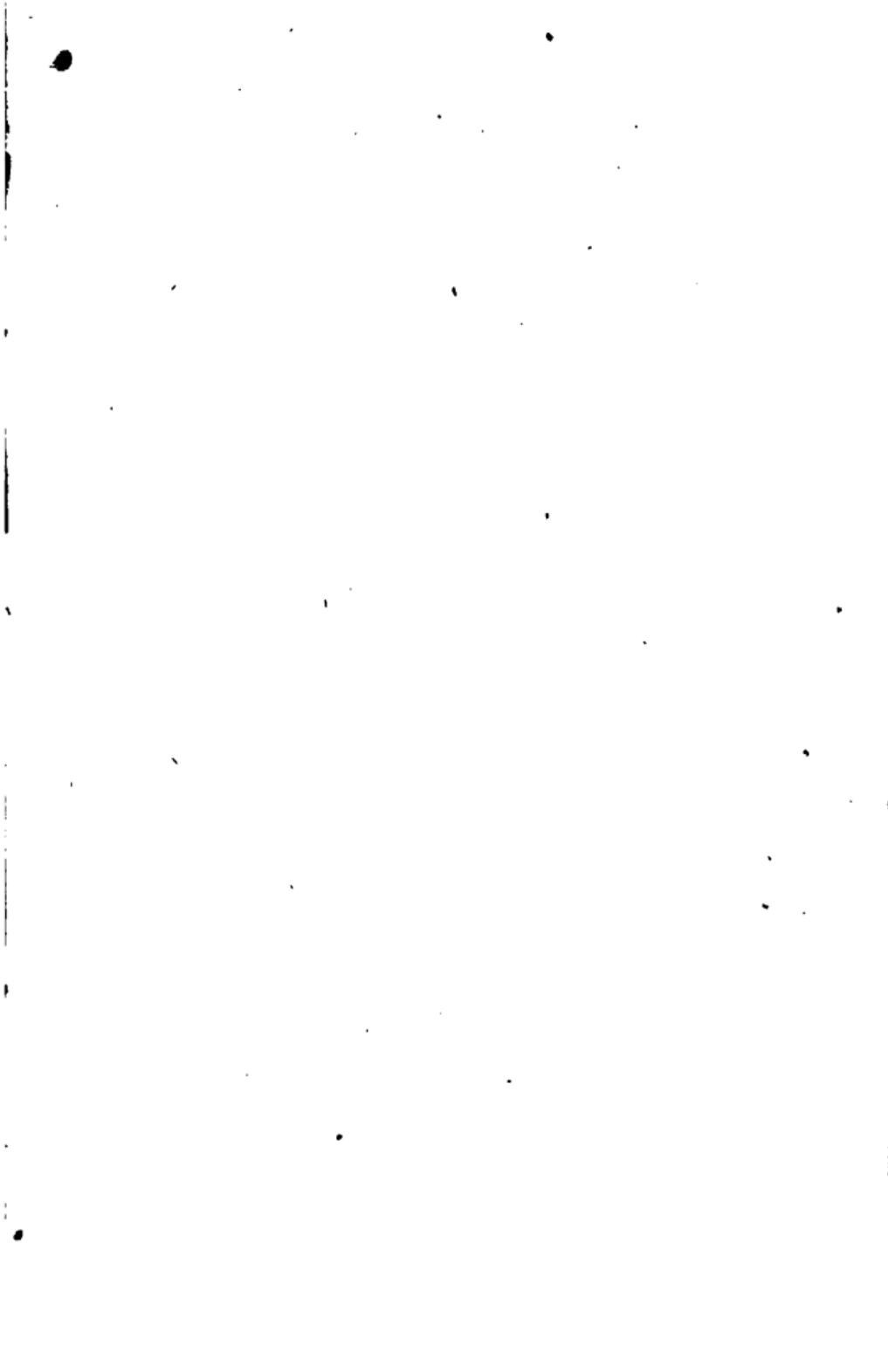


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INSTRUCTION
IN THE
PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES
OF THE
CHRISTIAN RELIGION,
FOR
CHILDREN AND YOUTH:
CONTAINING

1. Dr. Martin Luther's Short Catechism, translated from the German.
2. A Scripture Catechism.
3. The Christian Character and Duties, and the Christian's comforts and hopes, expressed in the words of Scripture.
4. A Historical Catechism.
5. The Elements of Religion and Morality, for younger Children.
6. To which are added a few Prayers.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for the Tract and Book Society, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John, and sold by G. W. Mentz and Son, No. 53, North Third Street.

1839.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PAST

REFLECTIONS ON THE PAST

After the first few days of the new year, I

realized that I had to make a decision about

what I wanted to do with my life.

After a few days of thought, I decided to

start a new life, and I began to plan my

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1839

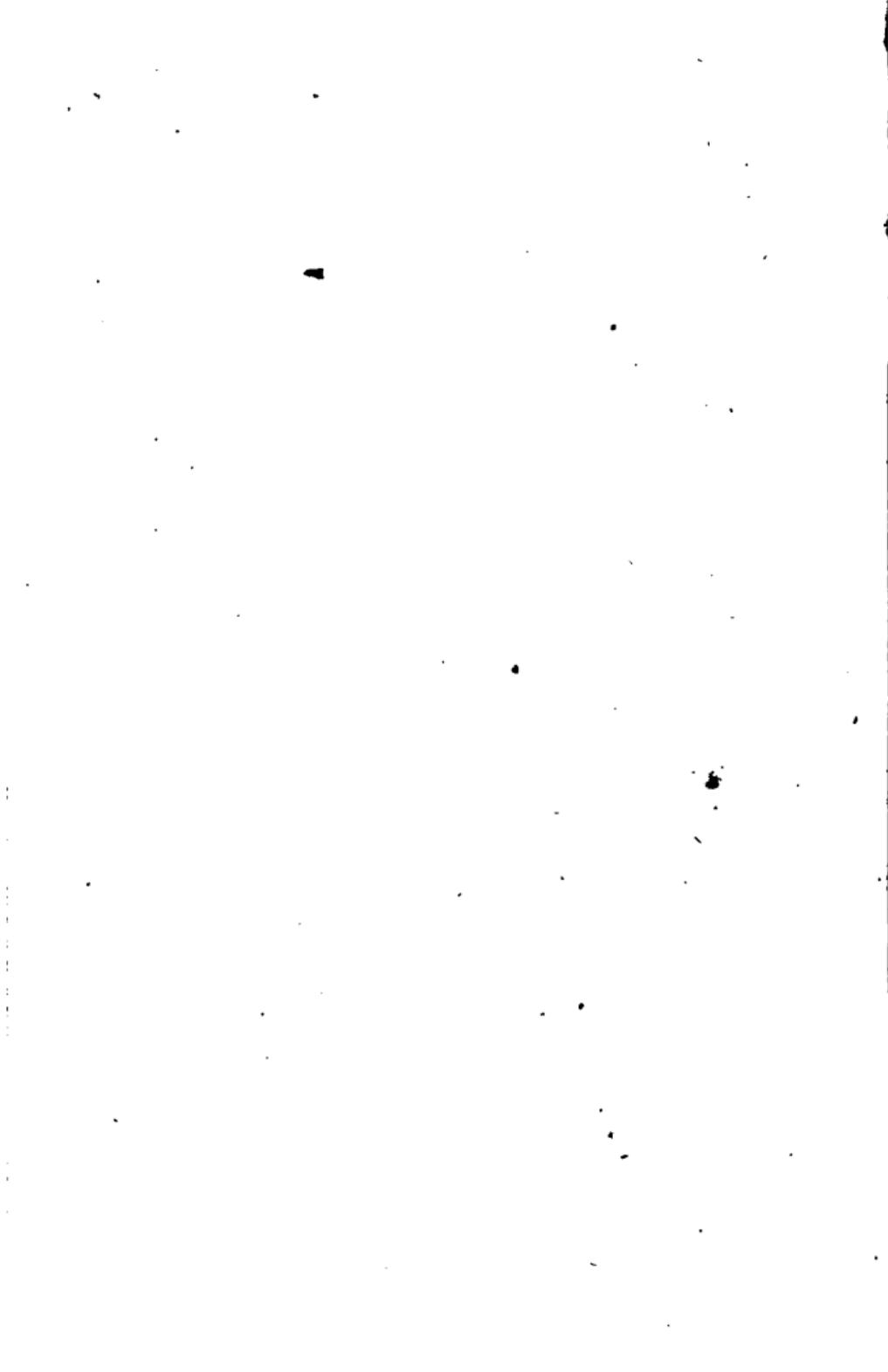


THE "*Historical Catechism*," was prepared by Dr. Isaac Watts. In this edition, a few questions and answers are omitted, some expressions are altered, and a small number of articles are added.

The "*Elements of Religion and Morality*," were first published in New England, with the initials only of the editors' names, and on account of their plainness are peculiarly fit for the use of younger children. All will agree, that "such Catechisms must be best for them, which they can best understand, supposing that all the articles of religion necessary for children are contained in them."

It is hoped, that the variety here offered will prove a useful contribution of materials for the religious instruction of children and youth, particularly in Evangelical Lutheran churches.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1816.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER'S CATECHISM.

PART I.

OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT.

“I AM the Lord thy God. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.”

What is intended by this commandment?

That we should fear, love, and trust in God, above all things.

THE SECOND COMMANDMENT.

“Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain.”

What is required of us in this commandment?

That we should so fear and love God, as not to curse, swear, conjure, lie, or deceive in his name; but call upon him in every time of need, and worship him with prayer, praise, and thanksgiving.

THE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

“Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy.”

What is enjoined in this commandment?

That we should so fear and love God, as not to despise his word and the preaching of his gospel; but deem it holy, and willingly hear and learn it.

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

“ Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee.”

What is the signification of this commandment?

That we should so fear and love God, as not to despise or displease our parents or superiors ; but honour, **serve, obey, love and esteem** them.

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

“ Thou shalt not kill.”

What is the purport of this commandment?

That we should so fear and love God, as not to do our neighbour any bodily injury ; but rather assist and comfort him in danger or want.

THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

“ Thou shalt not commit adultery.”

What do you understand by this commandment?

That we should so fear and love God, as to live chaste and undefiled in words and deeds, and each to love and honour his wife or her husband.

THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

“ Thou shalt not steal.”

What is meant by this commandment?

That we should so fear and love God, as not to rob our neighbour of his property, or bring it into our possession by unfair dealing or fraudulent means ; but help him to augment and protect it.

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

“ Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.”

What is inculcated in this commandment ?

That we should so fear and love God, as not to belie, betray, slander, or raise injurious reports against our neighbour, but apologize for him, speak well of him, and put the most charitable construction on all his actions.

THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.

“Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s house.”

What is enjoined in this commandment ?

That we should so fear and love God, as not to cherish improper desires for the inheritance or estate of our neighbour, or aim at obtaining it by deceit or the false appearance of a legal right, but be ready to assist and serve him in the preservation of his own.

THE TENTH COMMANDMENT.

“Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour’s.”

What is required in this commandment ?

That we should so fear and love God, as not even to wish to seduce our neighbour’s spouse, to corrupt or alienate from him his servants, or to force away from him or let loose his cattle ; but rather to use our endeavours that they may continue with, and discharge their duty to him.

What saith the Lord God concerning these commandments ?

He saith : “I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon

the children to the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

What do we learn from this declaration ?

God threatens to punish all who transgress these commandments ; we should therefore dread his displeasure, and not act contrary to his laws. But he also promises grace and every blessing to all such as obey these laws ; we should therefore love and confide in him, and cheerfully do what he has commanded us.

PART II.

OF THE CREED,

OR

THE ARTICLES OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

Of what does the first article treat ?

Of the creation.

Rehearse it.

I believe in God the Father, Almighty Maker of heaven and earth.

What do you profess to believe in this article ?

I believe that God hath created me and all that exists ; that he hath given and still preserves to me, my body and soul, with all their members and faculties, and all that I possess ; that he richly and daily provides me with all

the necessaries and enjoyments of life ; that he guards me from danger and preserves me from evil ; wholly induced by divine, paternal love and mercy, without any claim of merit or worthiness in me, for all which I am in duty bound to thank, praise, serve and obey him.—This is most certainly true.

Of what does the second article treat ?

Of our redemption.

Rehearse it.

I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell ; the third day he arose again from the dead ; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

What do you profess to believe in this article ?

I believe, that Jesus Christ, true God, begotten of the Father from eternity, and also true man born of the Virgin Mary, is my Lord ; who hath redeemed, purchased, and delivered me a poor, forlorn, condemned person, from sin, from death and from the power of the devil ; not with gold or silver, but with his holy precious blood and with his innocent sufferings and death ; in order that I might be his, live under him in his kingdom, and serve him in everlasting righteousness, innocence and happiness ; even as he is risen from the dead, and now lives and reigns to all eternity.—This is most certainly true.

Of what does the third article treat ?

Of our sanctification.

Rehearse it.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic (universal) Church ; the communion of saints ; the forgiveness of sins ; the resurrection of the body ; and the life everlasting.

What do you profess to believe in this article ?

I believe, that I cannot, merely by my own reason or other natural powers, believe in or come to Jesus Christ my Lord ; but that the Holy Spirit hath called me by the gospel, enlightened me by his gifts, and sanctified and preserved me in the true faith, in like manner as he calls, gathers, enlightens and sanctifies the whole Christian church on earth, and preserves it in union with Jesus Christ by the true faith ; in which Christian church he daily and richly forgives me, and all other believers, all our sins : and will at the last day raise up me and all the dead, and will grant unto me and all that believe in Jesus Christ, everlasting life.—This is most certainly true.

PART III.

OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

THE INTRODUCTION.

“ Our Father who art in heaven.”

What does our Saviour teach us in this preface ?

That God would affectionately invite us to believe, and to be assured, that he is truly our

Father, and that we are his children indeed ; and to call upon him with all cheerfulness and confidence, even as beloved children entreat a kind and affectionate parent.

THE FIRST PETITION.

“ Hallowed be thy name.”

How is this to be understood ?

God’s name is indeed holy in itself ; but we pray in this petition, that it may also be sanctified by us.

When is this effected ?

When the word of God is taught pure and unadulterated, and we, as the children of God, live holy lives, conformably to its precepts. To this, may the Lord, our Father in heaven, incline us ! But he, whose doctrine and life are contrary to the word of God, dishonours the name of God among us. From this preserve us, O Lord, our heavenly Father !

THE SECOND PETITION.

“ Thy kingdom come.”

How is this to be understood ?

The kingdom of God will come, indeed, without our prayers : but we pray in this petition, that it may also come unto us.

When is this effected ?

When our heavenly Father gives us his holy Spirit, so that, by his grace, we believe in his holy word, and live a godly life, here in time, and in heaven for ever.

THE THIRD PETITION.

“Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.”

How is this to be understood?

God’s good and gracious will is done, indeed, without our prayers; but in this petition we pray, that it may also be done by us.

When is this done?

When God prevents and destroys all evil councils and intentions, the will of the devil, of the world, and of our own flesh, which tend to dishonour the name of God among us, and hinder the coming of his kingdom to us; and when he strengthens and preserves us steadfast in his word and faith, unto our end. This is his good and gracious will.

THE FOURTH PETITION.

“Give us this day our daily bread.”

How is this to be understood?

God bestows indeed, unasked, the necessities and conveniences of life, even upon the wicked; but in this petition we pray, that he would make us sensible of his mercies, and enable us to receive them with thanksgiving.

What is comprehended in the term, “our daily bread?”

Every thing necessary to the support and comfort of existence; as, food and raiment, house and land, money and goods; a kind spouse, good children, faithful servants, righteous magistrates, good weather, peace, health,

instruction, honour, true friends, good neighbours, and the like.

THE FIFTH PETITION.

“ And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.”

How is this to be understood ?

We pray in this petition, that our heavenly Father would not regard our sins, nor deny us our requests on account of them : for we merit not one single good thing at his hands : but that, though we very often and greatly offend and deserve severer chastisement, he would of his free grace pardon us and bestow on us what we desire. We promise also, on our part, heartily to forgive and willingly to do good to those by whom we have been offended.

THE SIXTH PETITION.

“ And lead us not into temptation.”

How is this to be understood ?

Properly speaking, God tempts no man to evil ; but we pray in this petition, that God would protect and preserve us from the devil, the world, and our own deceitful hearts ; and not suffer us to be seduced by them, into unbelief, despair, or any other great and shameful sins ; and that, though we may be tempted and assaulted by them, we may nevertheless conquer, and finally obtain the victory over them.

THE SEVENTH PETITION.

“ But deliver us from evil.”

B

How is this to be understood ?

We pray in this petition, as in a summary, that our heavenly Father would vouchsafe to deliver us from every evil and suffering, whether it affect the soul or the body, property or character ; and at last, when the hour of death shall arrive, grant us a happy end, and graciously take us from this world of imperfection and sorrow to himself in heaven.

THE CONCLUSION.

“ For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.”

What signifies the word, “ Amen ?”

The assurance, that such petitions are acceptable to my Father in heaven, and heard of him ; for he himself has commanded us thus to pray, and has promised to hear our supplications. Amen, amen, signifies yea, yea, it shall be so.

PART IV.

OF THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM.

What is baptism ?

Baptism is not mere water ; but it is that water which the ordinance of God enjoins, and which is connected with God’s word.

What is that commandment of God ?

That, which our Lord Jesus Christ gave to his disciples, Matth. xxviii. 19 : " Go ye, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

What are the benefits of Baptism ?

It causes the forgiveness of sins, redeems from death and the devil, and gives everlasting salvation to those that believe ; as the word and promise of God declare.

Which are these words and promises of God ?

Those, in which our Lord declares, Mark xvi. 16 : " He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved ; but he that believeth not, shall be damned."

How can water produce such great effects ?

It is not the water that produces them, but the word of God, which is connected with the water, and our faith confiding in this word of God in the use of baptismal water. For, without the word of God, the water is mere water, and no baptism ; but with the word of God it is a baptism, that is, a merciful water of life, and a laver of regeneration in the Holy Ghost : as St. Paul says to Titus, iii. 5, 6 : " According to his mercy hath he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost ; which he hath shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour," that thereby we might be made righteous, and be heirs according to the hope of everlasting life.

What does such water-baptism signify ?

It signifies, that the old Adam, with all sinful lusts and affections, should be drowned and destroyed by daily sorrow and repentance ; and that a new man should daily arise, that shall dwell in the presence of God in righteousness and purity for ever.

Where is this said in the scriptures ?

St. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, vi. 4. says : " We are buried with Christ by baptism into his death ; that, like as he was raised up from the dead, by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."

PART V.

OF THE SACRAMENT OF THE ALTAR.

OR,

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

What is the Sacrament of the Altar ?

It is the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, under the external signs of bread and wine, given unto christians to eat and drink, as it was instituted by Christ himself.

Which are the words of the institution of the Sacrament?

The Holy evangelists, Matthew, Mark and Luke, together with the holy apostle St. Paul, write thus: "Our Lord Jesus Christ, in the night in which he was betrayed, took bread; and when he had given thanks, he break it and gave it unto his disciples, saying, Take, eat, this is my body which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me. Likewise after the supper he took the cup, gave thanks and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this; this cup is the New Testament in my blood, which is shed for you and for many, for the remission of sins. Do this as often as ye drink it, in remembrance of me."

What are the benefits derived from thus eating and drinking in the Lord's Supper?

They are pointed out in those words of the institution, "Given and shed for you, for the remission of sins;" which words show us, that forgiveness of sin, life and salvation are imparted to us in the sacrament; for where there is remission of sins, there of course is also life and salvation.

How can corporeal eating and drinking produce such great effects?

It is not the eating and drinking that produces them, but that solemn declaration, "which is given and shed for you, for the remission of sins;" which words, besides the literal eating and drinking, are considered as the chief thing in the sacrament. Wherefore, whoever truly

believes these words, has what they promise, even the forgiveness of sin.

Who is it that receives this Sacrament worthily?

Fasting and bodily preparation, are indeed a good external discipline ; but he alone is truly worthy and well prepared, that believes in these words, "given and shed for you for the remission of sins." But whoever is void of this faith, or doubts in his mind, is unworthy and unfit ; for the words, "for you," require truly believing hearts.

A

SCRIPTURE CATECHISM;

OR,

THE PRINCIPLES

OF THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION

LAID DOWN IN THE WORDS OF THE BIBLE.

1. Question. What are the first principles of Religion, both natural and revealed?

Answer. He that cometh to God, must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him. Heb. xi. 6.

2. Q. How may it be certainly known by all men, that there is a God?

A. The invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead. Rom. i. 20. Acts xiv. 17. Ps. xix. 1, 2.

3. Q. Has not God given us other means of religious knowledge, besides the light of nature?

A. From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for re-

proof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. 2 Tim. iii. 15, 16, 17.

4. *Q. Are there more Gods than one?*

A. Hear, O Israel, the Lord *our God is one Lord.* Deut. vi. 4. Mark xii. 29. 1 Cor. viii. 5, 6. Eph. iv. 4, 5, 6. 1 Tim. ii. 5.

5. *Q. What is God?*

A. God is a *Spirit*; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24. Acts xvii. 25. Isaiah xl. 18.

6. *Q. By what particular name are Christians taught to address God?*

A. The *Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.* Eph. i. 3. *Our Father, which art in heaven.* Mat. vi. 9.

7. *Q. What kind of Spirit is God? which are his attributes?*

A. The *blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen, nor can see.* 1 Tim. vi. 15, 16.

The King *eternal, immortal, invisible.* 1 Tim. i. 17. Ps. xc. 2. Ps. cii. 25, 26, 27.

The Father of lights, with *whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.* James i. 17. Job xxiii. 13. Ps. xxxii. 11. Mal. iii. 6.

Great is our Lord, and *of great power.* He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth; and

none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou? Ps. cxlvii. 5. Dan. iv. 35. Gen. xvii. 1. Ps. cxxxv. 6. Is. xl. 17. 28, 29.

Seeing that he is *Lord of heaven and earth*, he *dwellmeth not in temples* made with hands. His *understanding is infinite*. He searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts. His eyes are upon the ways of man. Acts xvii. 24. Ps. cxlvii. 5. 1 Chron. xxviii. 9. Job xxxiv. 21, 22. Jer. xxiii. 23, 24. Ps. cxxxix. 1—12.

He is *wise* in heart, wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working. Job ix. 4. Isaiah xxviii. 29. Rom. xi. 33, 34.

Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts. A God of truth and without iniquity, *just* and *right* is he. Without respect of persons, he judgeth according to every man's work, and will render to every man according to his deeds. Isa. vi. 3. Deut. xxxii. 4. 1 Pet. i. 17. Rom. ii. 6. Ps. xcvi. 13.

God is *not a man that he should lie*, nor the son of man, that he should repent. Hath he said, and shall he not do it? or hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good? Numb. xxiiii. 19. Deut. vii. 9.

There is none *good* but one, that is God. The Lord God, *merciful* and *gracious*, *long-suffering* and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, *forgiving* iniquity, transgression and sin. Mat. xix. 17. Exod. xxxiv. 6, 7. Ps. xxxvi. 7. John vi. 27. Ps. ciii. 8—18.

God is *love*. 1 John iv. 16.

Lo, these are part of his ways ; but how *little* a portion is heard of him. Job xxvi. 14.

8. *Q. What do we learn from these attributes?*

A. Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised. Ps. xlviii. 1.

Who shall not *fear* thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name ? Rev. xv. 4.

Trust ye in the Lord for ever ; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength. Isa. xxvi. 4.

As he, which hath called you, is *holy* ; so be ye *holy* in all manner of conversation. 1 Pet. i. 15. Mat. v. 48.

Be ye *merciful*, as your Father also is *merciful*. Luke vi. 36.

I will *love* thee, O Lord, my rock, my fortress, my deliverer, my God. I will *call* upon the Lord. Every day will I *bless* thee. Ps. xviii. 1, 2, 3. Ps. cxlv. 2.

9. *Q. Is creation the work of God ?*

A. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1. Ps. xxxiii. 6. 8.

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works ! In *wisdom* hast thou made them all. Ps. civ. 24.

God saw every thing that he had made ; and, behold, it was *very good*. Gen. i. 31.

Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive *glory*, and *honour*, and power ; for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created. Rev. iv. 11. Nehem. ix. 6.

10. *Q. How did God make man ?*

A. The Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground. Gen. ii. 7.

God created man *in his own image*, a little lower than the angels. Gen. i. 27. Ps. viii. 5.

There is *a spirit* in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them *understanding*, Job xxxii. 8.

He hath made of *one blood* *all nations* of men. Acts xvii. 26.

I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

11. *Q. Has God given man dominion over the earth and the inferior animals?*

A. Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour. Thou madest him to *have dominion* over the works of thy hands ; thou hast put all things under his feet, all sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fish of the sea. Ps. vii. 5—8. Gen. i. 29. Gen. ix. 3.

12. *Q. Is the soul of man designed to live for ever?*

A. Fear not them which kill the body, but are *not able to kill the soul*. Mat. x. 28. Luke xxiii. 42, 43. 2 Cor. v. 1. 6.

13. *Q. Does the word of God ascribe to man a free will and capacity to choose between good and evil?*

A. I call heaven and earth to record, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing : therefore *choose* life. Deut. xxx. 19. Ezek. xxxiii. 11. Mat. xxiii. 37.

14. *Q. Does God take care of his creatures, and provide for their wants?*

A. In him we live, and move, and have our being. Acts xvii. 28.

The Lord said, While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. Gen. viii. 22. Ps. cxix. 90, 91.

He causeth the grass to grow for cattle, and herb for the service of man, and wine, and oil, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart. Ps. civ. 14, 15. cxlv. 16, 17.

O Lord, *thou preservest* man and beast. Ps. xxxvi. 6. Job x. 12. Mat. vi. 26.

One sparrow shall not fall to the ground without your Father. The very hairs of your head are all numbered. Mat. x. 29, 30. Ps. cxxi.

15. Q. Does God also direct and govern his creatures?

A. Thine, O Lord, is the kingdom, and thou art exalted as head above all. 1 Chron. xxix. 11.

Praise the Lord, fire and hail, snow and vapour, stormy wind, *fulfilling his word.* Ps. cxlviii. 7, 8. civ. 4.

He increaseth the nations, and destroyeth them. Job xii. 23.

The Lord killeth, and maketh alive: he bringeth down to the grave, and bringeth up. The Lord maketh poor, and maketh rich; he bringeth low, and lifteth up. 1 Sam. ii. 6, 7. Ps. lxxv. 6, 7. cxxvii. 1. Ps. lxxxvii. 7. Ps. xc. iii.

16. *Q. What do the scriptures declare concerning the principles of God's government?*

A. Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne ; mercy and truth shall go before thy face. Ps. lxxxix. 14. xcvi. 2. cxlv. 8, 9. 17. Ezek. xviii. 29.

All things work together for good to them that love God. Rom. viii. 28. Gen. i. 20. Ps. xxv. 10.

17. *Q. What ought we to learn from the consideration of the divine Providence and Government?*

A. Cast all your care upon God, for he careth for you. 1 Pet. v. 7. Mat. v. 31.

The Lord reigneth ; let the earth rejoice. Ps. xcvi. 1.

18. *Q. Does God govern mankind by their reason and conscience, and by the laws which he hath given them in holy writ ?*

A. The Gentiles, which have not the (written) law, are a law unto themselves ; which show the work of the law written in their hearts ; their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts accusing or excusing one another, Rom. ii. 14, 15.

God hath showed thee, O man, what is good ; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God ? Mic. vi. 8.

19. *Q. What is the nature and design of God's holy laws ?*

A. The statutes of the Lord are right. Ps. xix. 1.

His commandments are *not grievous*. 1 John v. 3. Prov. iii. 17. Mat. xi. 28, 29, 30.

In keeping of them there is *great reward*. Ps. xix. 11.

O that there were such a heart in them, that they would fear me and keep all my commandments, *that it might be well with them*? Deut. v. 29. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them, I will liken him unto a *wise man* that built his house upon a rock. Mat. vii. 24. Job xxviii. 28.

To them, who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory and honour and immortality, *eternal life*. Rom. ii. 7. Mat. xix. 17.

20. Q. *Have men been obedient to the will of God?*

A. Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright ; but they have sought out many inventions. Eccl. vii. 29.

As by one man *sin entered into the world*, and death by sin ; so death passed upon all men, for that *all have sinned*. Rom. v. 12.

If we say, that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. 1 John i. 8. Rom. iii. 23.

21. Q. *Whence arises this liability to sin? to what cause is men's disobedience to be ascribed?*

A. Let no man say, when he is tempted, I am tempted of God ; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man. But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. James i. 13, 14. Gal. v. 17. Rom. vii. 18.

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

1 Cor. xv. 33.

My people doeth not consider. Isa. i. 3.

A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame. Prov. xxix. 15. 1 Sam. iii. 13. Gen. xxvii. 13.

22. Q. *What is sin?*

A. Sin is the transgression of the law. 1 John iii. 4.

To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin. James iv. 17.

23. Q. *Can men sin in thought and in words, as well as in their actions?*

A. Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, and defile the man. Mark vii. 21. 23.

By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned. Mat. xii. 37.

Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. Gal. v. 19, 20, 21.

24. Q. *What are the natural and appointed consequences of sin?*

A. He that sinneth against me, wrongeth his own soul. Prov. viii. 36.

Many sorrows shall be to the wicked. Job xxxii. 10. Prov. xiii. 15.

Whosoever committeth sin, is the servant (slave) of sin. John viii. 34.

What fruit had ye in those things, whereof ye are now ashamed? Rom. vi. 21.

The wages of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. Rom. i. 18.

25. *Q. Did God abandon mankind to the misery of sin?*

A. As I live, saith the Lord God, *I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked*, but that the wicked turn from his way and live. Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye do, O house of Israel? Ezek. xxxiii. 11. Dan. ix. 9.

26. *Q. What provision has God made for the restoration and relief of mankind?*

A. God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, *spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets*, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. i. 1.

God so loved the world, that *he gave his only-begotten Son*, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. John iii. 16. 1 Thes. v. 9. 1 John iv. 9, 10, 11.

27. *Q. When God sent Jesus Christ, was the condition of mankind such as to make this extraordinary intervention of his mercy peculiarly necessary?*

A. Professing themselves to be wise, they (the heathens) became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things. For this cause, God gave them up unto vile affections, being filled with all unrighteousness;

having the understanding darkened; dead in sins, having no hope, and without God. Rom. i. 21—29. Eph. ii. 3. 5. 12. Eph. iv. 18.

Are we (Jews) better than they (Gentiles) ? in no wise. They are all gone out of the way. Rom. iii. 9. 12.

28. *Who is Jesus Christ ?*

A. *The Son of the living God.* Mat. xvi. 16.

This is my *beloved Son*, in whom I am well pleased. Mat. iii. 17.

The word was made flesh and dwelt among us ; and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the *only-begotten* of the Father, full of grace and truth. John i. 14. Luke i. 35. Heb. i. 3. 5. Acts xiii. 33. John i. 1. x. 30, 34, 35, 36. xiv. 9, 10. xvii. 21, 22.

29. *Q. Although he was the Son of God, was he not possessed of our nature ?*

A. Forasmuch as the children are partakers of *flesh and blood*, he also himself likewise took part of the same. Heb. ii. 14.

30. *Q. Why was he called Jesus, that is a Saviour ?*

A. Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall *save his people from their sins.* Mat. i. 21.

31. *Q. Why was he called Christ, or Messiah, that is, the Anointed ?*

A. God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the *Holy Ghost* and with power. Acts x. 38.

32. *Q. Did he profess himself to have been sent from God for the salvation of mankind ?*

A. Jesus said, I have not spoken of myself; but the *Father, which sent me*, he gave me a commandment. John xii. 49. John vi. 38. Luke xix. 10.

33. *Q. How was Jesus proved to be the promised Messiah?*

A. To him give all the prophets witness. Acts x. 43. Luke xxiv. 27. See Gen. xxii. 18. Deut. xviii. 18. Isa. ix. 6.; xi. liii. Ps. xvi. Dan. ix. 24. Hag. ii. 6, 7. Mal. iii. 1. ; iv. 5. &c.

John sent two of his disciples, and said unto him, Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another? Jesus answered, The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear; the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached unto them. Mat. xi. 2—5. John iii. 2.

My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be from God. John vii. 16, 17. 46.

Jesus was declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead. Rom. i. 3, 4.

34. *Q. What life did Jesus lead on earth?*

A. He did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth. When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously. 1 Pet. ii. 22, 23.

He made himself of no reputation, and humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Phil. ii. 7, 8.

He went about doing good, preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness among the people. Mat. iv. 23. Acts x. 38. John iv. 34. xvii. 4.

35. *Q. What ought we learn from the life of Christ?*

A. Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. Phil. ii. 5.

36. *Q. Of what covenant, or religious institution was Jesus the Mediator?*

A. He is the Mediator of a better covenant (than that by Moses); the Mediator of the new testament. Heb. viii. 6. ix. 15.

37. *Q. In what general terms are the advantages of the new covenant described?*

A. God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself. 2 Cor. v. 19.

Jesus is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption. 1 Cor. i. 30. Eph. i. 3.

The grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men (or, *that bringeth salvation to all men*, hath appeared); teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world; looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us, that he might *redeem* us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Tit. ii. 11—14.

38. *Q. Has Jesus, as the great Prophet, fully instructed us in pure religion?*

A. Jesus spake unto them, saying, I am the light of the world. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that

I should *bear witness of the truth.* John xviii.
37. John viii. 12. Acts iii. 22.

No man hath seen God at any time. The only-begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath *declared him.* John i. 18.

Jesus Christ hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality to light* through the gospel. 2 Tim. i. 10.

39. *Q. What is your duty to Christ as a Prophet and Teacher?*

A. Him *shall ye hear* in all things, whatsoever he shall say unto you. Acts iii. 22. Heb. ii. 1, 2, 3.

40. *Q. Does Jesus execute any other office besides that of a prophet?*

A. Jesus is made a *High-priest* for ever. Heb. vi. 20.

Such a high-priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens; who needeth not daily, as those priests, to offer up sacrifice; for this he did once, when he *offered up himself.* Heb. vii. 26, 27.

41. *Q. For what ends did Jesus offer himself up to God?*

A. The Son of man came, to give his life a *ransom for many.* Mat. xx. 28.

In him we have redemption through his blood, even *the forgiveness of sins.* Col. i. 14. Mat. xxvi. 28. John i. 29. Heb. ix. 12. 14.

He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also *freely give us all things?* Rom. viii. 32, Rom. iii. 25. 1 Pet. iii. 18.

Christ *suffered* for us, leaving us *an example*.

1 Pet. ii. 21.

He bore our sins, that we, being *dead to sin*, should *live unto righteousness*. 1 Pet. ii. 24.

• Tit. ii. 14. Gal. i. 4. Heb. ix. 26. 2 Cor. v. 15.

42. *Q. What duties arise from the consideration of this sacrifice?*

A. We (should) love God, because he first loved us. 1 John iv. 19.

Worthy is the *Lamb* that was slain, to receive *honour, and glory, and blessing*. Rev. v. 12.

Having *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, let us draw near in full *assurance of faith*, having our hearts *sprinkled from an evil conscience*. Heb. x. 19.

Walk in *love*, even as Christ hath loved us, and given himself for us. Eph. v. 2.

43. *Q. Was not the death of Christ also of great importance, as preparatory to his resurrection?*

A. Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? Luke xxiv. 26. John x. 17, 18.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to his abundant mercy, hath begotten us again *unto a lively hope, by the resurrection* of Jesus Christ from the dead! 1 Pet. i. 3.

44. *Q. What followed upon his resurrection?*

A. He was seen of Cephas; then of the twelve; after that of above five hundred brethren at once. To his apostles he *showed himself alive* after his passion, by *many infallible*

proofs; being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. Acts i. 3. 1 Cor. xv. 4—8.

45. *Q. What became of him at the end of the forty days?*

A. While the apostles beheld, he was *taken up*, and a cloud received him out of their sight. Acts i. 9.

God hath *highly exalted* him, and given him a name which is above every name ; that at (in) the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth ; and that every tongue should confess that *Jesus Christ is Lord*, to the glory of God the Father. Phil. ii. 9, 10, 11. 1 Cor. xv. 24—28. Heb. ii. 9.

46. *Q. Is Jesus still carrying on his great work of mediation ?*

A. Jesus answered, Let not your hearts be troubled ; I go to *prepare a place* for you. John xiv. 1, 2.

Christ entered into heaven itself, to appear in the presence of God *for us*. Heb. ix. 24. Heb. vii. 25. Rom. viii. 34.

47. *Q. Is Jesus appointed to raise the dead, and to judge mankind ?*

A. Jesus said, I am the resurrection and *the life*. John xi. 25. v. 26.

God hath appointed a day, in which he will judge the world in righteousness, *by that man* whom he hath ordained ; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. Acts xvii. 31. John v. 27.

48. *Q. Are the blessings, which God has so graciously offered through Jesus Christ, intended only for a few, or for all who are disposed to accept them?*

A. There is no respect of persons with God.
Rom. ii. 11.

Whosoever believeth in Jesus, shall receive remission of sins. Acts x. 43.

God will have *all* men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. 1 Tim. ii. 4.

The Lord is long-suffering toward us, not willing that *any* should perish, but that *all* should come to repentance. 2 Pet. ii. 9.

Jesus Christ is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of *the whole world*. 1 John ii. 2. John iii. 16. Tit. ii. 11. Ezek. xxxiii. 11. 1 Thes. v. 9. Heb. ii. 9.

49. *Q. Are those excluded from the mercy of God and from final salvation through Christ, who are not called to the knowledge of the new covenant?*

A. How shall they believe in him, of whom they have not heard? Rom. x. 14.

In *every* nation, he that feareth God and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him. Acts x. 35.

50. *Q. By what name is that religious institution, of which Jesus is the founder, called in scripture?*

A. The kingdom of heaven. Mat. iii. 2.
The kingdom of God. Mark i. 15.

The kingdom of his dear Son. Col. i. 13.

51. *Q. Is Jesus the King and Head of his church?*

A. God gave him to be *the head* over all things to the church. Eph. i. 22.

52. *Q. Is his church a worldly kingdom?*

A. Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world. John xviii. 36.

53. *Q. Is the authority over conscience peculiar to Christ?*

A. One is your Master, even Christ ; and all ye are brethren. Mat. xxiii. 8. Mat. xxviii. 20.

54. *Q. Are the commandments of men no rule for our consciences in the worship of God?*

A. In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. Mat. xv. 9.

55. *Q. If Christ is the only head of the Church, what duty do his subjects owe to one another?*

A. Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, *forbearing* one another in love, endeavouring to keep the *unity of the spirit* in the bond of peace. Eph. iv. 1, 2, 3.

56. *Q. By whose labour and ministry did Christ found his church?*

A. He gave some, *apostles* ; and some prophets ; and some, evangelists ; and some, pastors and teachers, for the edifying of the body of Christ. Eph. iv. 11, 12.

57. *Q. Can we be certain, that the Evangelists and Apostles were not deceived in what they preached and wrote concerning Christ and Christianity?*

A. That which was from the beginning, which we have *heard*, which we have *seen* with our eyes, and our hands have *handled*, of the Word of life, declare we unto you. 1 John i. 1, 2, 3. Luke i. 1—4. John xix. 35. xx. 24—31. Acts iy. 20. 1 Pet. i. 16.

Jesus said, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall *teach* you all things, and bring all things to your *remembrance*, whatsoever I have said unto you. John xiv. 26. xvi. 13.

58. Q. *By what means were the Apostles of Jesus enabled to spread his doctrine and enlarge his church?*

A. The great salvation, which at first began to be spoken by the Lord, was confirmed by them that heard him; God also bearing them witness, with divers *miracles and gifts of the Holy Ghost*. Heb. ii. 3, 4. John xiv. 12, 13. 17. Acts ii. Acts v. 12. Mark xvi. 20. 1 Cor. xii. 1 Cor. ii. 4, 5.

59. Q. *Had not the ancient prophets also been inspired and assisted by the divine Spirit?*

A. Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the *Holy Ghost*. 2 Pet. i. 21.

60. Q. *Did not our Lord Jesus Christ refer to the writings of the ancient prophets as genuine records, and confirm by his own authority the messages and commandments they had delivered?*

A. *Search the scriptures* (said Jesus); for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me. John v. 39.

61. *Q. Is it not to the influence of the same divine Spirit, from which all revelation proceeded, that the sanctification of Christians is attributed in scripture?*

A. As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. Rom. viii. 14. Isa. xlvi. 17.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, &c. Gal. v. 22. Phil. ii. 13. Eph. iii. 16.

62. *Q. What is the chief means, by which the divine Spirit leads, improves, and comforts Christians?*

A. The sword of the Spirit is the word of God. Eph. vi. 17.

Ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit; being born again, by the word of God. 1 Pet. i. 22, 23.

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. John xvii. Ps. xix. 7. Rom. i. 16.

63. *Q. Does not God also direct the events of men's lives in such a manner, and bring them into such connexions and circumstances, as to dispose them to religious impressions and duties?*

A. God hath determined the times before appointed, that men should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him and find him, though he be not far from every one of us. Acts xvii. 27. xvi. 14.

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? Rom. ii. 4.

No *chastening* for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of *righteousness* unto them which are exercised thereby. Heb. xii. 11. Rom. v. 3, 4, 5.

64. *Q. Is it plain from scripture, that the operations of the divine Spirit upon the minds of men are not irresistible?*

A. Ye stiff-necked, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost. Acts vii. 51.

Harden not your hearts. Heb. iii. 8. Prov. i. 24, 25. Mat. xxiii. 37. Eph. iv. 30.

65. *Q. Will God's sanctifying and comforting influences be given to all, who seek them by sincere prayer and virtuous endeavours?*

A. Ask, and it shall be given you ; seek, and ye shall find. Mat. vii. 7.

Labour for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. John vi. 27.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled. Mat. v. 6.

If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children ; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him ? Luke xi. 13. Luke viii. 15.

66. *Q. What is required from those who are called to the knowledge of the gospel, and to membership in the Christian church ?*

A. Repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts. xx. 21.

67. *Q. When men have offended, is repentance absolutely necessary to their salvation?*

A. Repent ye and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii. 19. John iii. 3.

68. *Q. What acts of the mind and life are included in repentance?*

A. Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation, not to be repented of. 2 Cor. vii. 10. Ezek. xxxvi. 31.

If we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins. 1 John i. 9.

Turn to God, and do works meet for repentance. Acts xxvi. 20. Jer. xxiv. 7.

Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts. Isa. lv. 7. Eph. iv. 23. Job xxxiv. 32. Ps. li. 10.

Cease to do evil, learn to do well. Isa. i. 16, 17.

If the wicked restore the pledge, give again that he hath robbed, and walk in the statutes of life, he shall surely live. Ezek. xxxiii. 15. Luke xix. 9. See also Luke xv. Col. iii. 9, 10. Gal. vi. 15.

69. *Q. Since repentance, especially when long delayed, is necessarily a painful and laborious work; and since those who repent late, not only lose many of the advantages of piety and virtue in the present life, but cannot be as happy in the world to come, as they would be, if they had always served God with zeal: what ought the young particularly to remember and to do?*

A. Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccl. xii. 1. Prov. viii. 17. Prov. i. 24—33. 2 Cor. vi. 2.

Flee youthful lusts. 2 Tim. ii. 22.

Fear God and keep his commandments. Eccl. xii. 13.

70. Q. Is faith in what God has revealed, of great importance and necessity to us, as a principle of action, and as a source of comfort?

A. Without faith it is impossible to please God. Heb. xi. 6. x. 38. John xx. 29. 31.

Take heed, lest there be in you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God. Heb. iii. 12.

71. Q. What is implied in that faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ, which we are commanded to exercise, as his disciples? Acts xvi. 31, 1 Cor. iii. 11.

A. We believe and are sure, that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God. John vi. 68, 69. 1 John iv. 1. v. 1.

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John viii. 31.

Whosoever will confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. Mark viii. 38.

The life, which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me. Gal. ii. 20. Col. ii. 6. Gal. v. 6. 1 John v. 4.

Being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. v. 1. viii. 1. 34. 1 John ii. 2. iv. 17. Rom. viii. 15, 16.

72. *Q. Is the knowledge of the gospel, and reliance upon its promises, and confidence in Jesus, as the Messiah and Mediator, insufficient to constitute saving faith, without sincere endeavours to obey his will ?*

A. Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. James ii. 17.

Being made perfect, Christ became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him. Heb. v. 9. Mat. vii. 21, 22, 23. Rom. viii. 9.

73. *Q. Has Jesus abolished any part of the moral law contained in the Old Testament ?*

A. Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets ; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. Mat. v. 17.

74. *Q. Are we christians bound to observe that ceremonial law, which had been prescribed to the Jews ?*

A. Christ hath abolished the law of commandments contained in ordinances. Eph. ii. 15. Acts xv. Gal. iv. v.

75. *Q. Is it sufficient to attend to our outward conduct, without regulating our thoughts and passions ?*

A. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Mat. v. 8. 28. 2 Cor. vii. 1. Mat. xxiii. 25. 28.

76. *Q. Is it sufficient to perform external duties, without being actuated by religious and virtuous principles ?*

A. Do not as the hypocrites do, that they may have glory of men. Verily, they have

their reward. Mat. vi. 1—5. 16. 1 Cor. x. 31. 1 Cor. xiii. 3. 2 Cor. v. 14.

77. *Q. Will it suffice to fulfil some duties, and to live in the habitual violation or neglect of others?*

A. If thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law. James ii. 10, 11. Mat. xxiii. 23.

78. *Q. Are we permitted to make use of wrong means, for obtaining a good end?*

A. We be slanderously reported, and some affirm that we say, “Let us do evil, that good may come;” whose damnation is just. Rom. iii. 8. Job xiii. 7.

79. *Q. Did Jesus appoint any outward rite to be used in admitting members into his church?*

A. Jesus said, Go ye and teach all nations, baptizing them in (into) the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Mat. xxviii. 19. Mark xvi. 16.

80. *Q. What is declared in the New Testament concerning the nature, meaning, and subjects of water-baptism?*

A. Baptism doth now save us; not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God. 1 Pet. iii. 21.

We are buried with him by baptism into death; that, like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. Rom. vi. 4.

He was baptized, and all his, straightway. Acts xvi. 15. 33.

81. *Q. Is there in the New Testament any declaration, which encourages Christians to devote their children to God in baptism?*

A. The promise is unto you and to your children. Acts ii. 38.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, *for of such is the kingdom of God.* Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. Mark x. 14, 15.

82. *Q. Did our Lord Jesus Christ ordain any other religious rite?*

A. The Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread; and, when he had given thanks, he break it and said, Take, eat, this is my body which is broken for you; this do in remembrance of me. After the same manner also, he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the New Testament in my blood; this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me. 1 Cor. xi. 23, 24, 25.

83. *Q. Of what are the bread and the wine, in the Lord's Supper, the signs and means?*

A. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? 1 Cor. x. 16.

84. *Q. What is it, then, we particularly do in this ordinance?*

A. As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death, till he come. 1 Cor. xi. 26.

85. *Q. Is this ordinance a means of Christians in love, as well as of professing their faith in Christ, of rejoicing in him, and of strengthening their attachment to the gospel?*

A. We, being many, are one bread and one body; for we are all partakers of that one bread. 1 Cor. x. 17.

86. *Q. In what manner and with what frame of mind are we to observe this rite?*

A. Let a man examine himself. 1 Cor. xi. 28.

Let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. 1 Cor. v. 7, 8.

87. *Q. Is there any other means, besides this, which we must use for preserving our Christian principles, and growing in Christian virtues?*

A. Pray, that ye enter not into temptation. Mat. xxvi. 41.

88. *Q. Is prayer enjoined for the sake of giving information to the Deity, or of changing his purposes?*

A. Thou understandest my thoughts afar off. Ps. cxxxix. 2. Mat. vi. 32.

He is of one mind, and who can turn him? Job. xiii. 13. Ps. xvi. 2, 3.

89. *Q. Although our adoration and homage is not required on God's account; is it not a tribute in itself most justly due to him from his dependent creatures?*

A. Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name. Ps. xxix. 2. Ps. xcv. 6, 7.

90. *Q. Is not the natural tendency and effect of serious and frequent prayer, most friendly to our own improvement, comfort, and happiness?*

A. It is good for me to draw near to God.
Ps. lxxviii. 28.

They that wait on the Lord, shall renew their strength? they shall mount up with wings as eagles ; they shall run, and not be weary ; they shall walk and not faint. Isa. xl. 31.

Is any among you afflicted? let him pray.
James v. 13. Ps. l. 15.

91. *Q. Has God promised to fulfil our requests?*

A. This is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us. 1 John v. 14. Mat. vii. 7, 8. 11. John xvi. 23.

92. *Q. Has Jesus set us an example of prayer, and given us a model and instructions for our direction?*

A. In the days of his flesh, he offered up prayers and supplications, with strong crying and tears, unto him that was able to save him, and was heard. Heb. v. 7. Luke xxii. 42.

After this manner pray ye: Our Father which art, &c. Mat. vi. 9—13.

When thou prayest, thou shalt, &c. Mat. vi. 5—8. Luke xviii. 1. See also 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2. James v. 16. Ps. lxvi. 18.

93. *Q. Are any other precepts given us in scripture, for maintaining and confirming a pious and virtuous character?*

A. Hear counsel and receive instruction.
Prov. xix. 20.

Search the scriptures. John v. 39.

Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom ; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs. Col. iii. 16.

Provoke one another unto love, *not forsaking the assembling* of ourselves together. Heb. x. 24, 25.

Commune with your own heart. Ps. iv. 4.

Consider your ways. Hag. i. 5.

If sinners entice thee, consent thou not. Prov. i. 10. Ps. i. 1.

Be followers of them, who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Heb. vi. 12.

Be not high-minded. Rom. xi. 20.

Be sober, be vigilant. 1 Pet. v. 8.

Behold, how great a matter *a little fire kindleth* ! James iii. 5.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. Luke xii. 4.

Look not at the things which are seen, but *at the things which are not seen*. 2 Cor. iv. 18.

Let us fear, lest a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of you should seem to come short of it. Heb. iv. 1.

94. Q. *Is it essential to the Christian character to be steadfast, to make progress, and to persevere in faith and holiness ?*

A. Be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord. 1 Cor. xv. 58.

Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us; and let us *run with patience the race* that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith ; forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. Heb. xii. 1, 2. Phil. iii. 13.

Be thou *faithful unto death*, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.

When the righteous man *turneth away from his righteousness*, and doeth according to all the abominations that the wicked man doeth, shall he live? All his righteousness, that he hath done, shall not be mentioned ; *in his sin that he hath sinned, he shall die.* Ezek. xviii. 24. Heb. vi. 4—8.

95. Q. *Will the best men ever attain to absolute perfection here, or acquire any claim of justice to divine rewards?*

1. *In many things we offend all.* James iii. 2. Ps. xix. 12.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, *we are unprofitable servants* ; we have (only) done that which was our duty to do. Luke xvii. 10. Rom. xi. 35.

96. Q. *Since this is the case, ought not Christians to be always humble, and not only to confess, that to the divine mercy they owe the appointment of a Saviour, the means of their improvement, and the promise of forgiveness, but also to expect future happiness entirely from the love of God through Jesus Christ?*

A. God forbid that I should *glory*, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. Gal. vi. 14.

Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins. 1 John. iv. 10. Rom. ii. 23, 24, 25.

By the *grace of God*, I am what I am. 1 Cor. xv. 10.

The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Rom. vi. 23. 1 Cor. xv. 57.

97. Q. *But will the free gift of eternal life be bestowed upon any, who do not strive to become qualified for it?*

A. Be not deceived, God is not mocked. *Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.* He that soweth to his flesh, shall of his flesh reap corruption. But he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. Gal. vi. 7, 8, 9.

98. Q. *What change takes place with men at death?*

A. Then shall the dust return to the earth; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

99. Q. *Will the souls of men be clothed with new bodies, after death?*

A. We know, that, if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. 1 Cor. v. 1—4. 2 Cor. xv. 35—38. 50.

100. Q. *How did our Lord express himself upon this subject?*

A. The hour is coming, in which all that are in the grave shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation. John v. 28, 29.

101. Q. *What is the chief proof that there will be a resurrection?*

A. Now is *Christ risen* from the dead, and *become the first fruits* of them that slept. 1 Cor. xv. 20—23.

102. Q. *How will the bodies of good men be fashioned?*

A. The Lord Jesus shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned *like unto his glorious body*. Phil. iii. 21. 1 Cor. xv. 42, 43, 44.

103. Q. *What will follow after the resurrection?*

A. We must all appear *before the judgment-seat of Christ*, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad. 2 Cor. v. 10. Mat. xxv. 31.

104. Q. *According to what rule shall we be judged?*

A. As many as have sinned without (the written) law, shall also perish without law; and as many as have sinned in (under) the law (of revelation) shall be judged by the law (of revelation.) Rom. ii. 12.

105. Q. *How will the Judge proceed, with respect to the secret crimes of the wicked, and the repented infirmities of the good?*

A. *He will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of the heart.* 1 Cor. iv. 5.

We have not an high-priest which cannot be touched with the *feeling of our infirmities.* Heb. iv. 15.

106. Q. *What is the nature of the happiness, which will be bestowed upon the righteous after judgment?*

A. It doth not yet appear what we shall be ; but when he shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is. 1 John iii. 2. 1 Cor. ii. 9. xiii. 9—12.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more ; for the Lamb, which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. Rev. vii. 9—17. John xvii. 24.

In thy presence is fullness of joy ; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. Ps. xvi. 11.

We look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. 2 Pet. iii. 12. Heb. xii. 22—24. Mat. viii. 11.

The righteous shall go into life eternal. Mat. xxv. 46. 1 Cor. xv. 54.

107. Q. *Will all the good be equally rewarded?*

A. He which *soweth sparingly*, shall *reap also sparingly* ; and he which *soweth bountifully*, shall *reap also bountifully.* 2 Cor. ix. 6.

108. Q. *What will be the punishment of the wicked ?*

A. Unto them that are contentious and obey not the truth, but obey unrighteousness, *indignation and wrath*, tribulation and anguish. Rom. ii. 8, 9.

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. Mat. xxv. 41. 2 Thes. i. 7, 8, 9.

109. Q. Will all the wicked be equally punished?

A. That servant which knew his Lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with *many stripes*. but he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with *few stripes*. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required. Luke xii. 47, 48. Mat. xi. 20—24.

110. Q. What effect should the consideration of death, judgment, and the final destiny of men, have upon our minds and lives?

A. So teach us to *number our days*, that we may *apply our hearts unto wisdom*. Ps. xc. 12.

Beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be *diligent* that ye may be found of him in peace, *without spot*, and blameless. 2 Pet. iii. 14. 1 John iii. 3. Eccl. xii. 13, 14. Phil. ii. 12. Mat. xvi. 26.

Take heed, *watch and pray*, for ye know not when the time is. Mark xiii. 33. Mat. xxiv. 36.

Our *conversation is in heaven*, from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, whom, having not seen, ye love ; in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye *rejoice with joy unspeakable* and full of *glory*. 1 Pet. i. 8. Phil. iii. 20.

THE
CHRISTIAN CHARACTER AND DUTIES,
EXPRESSED IN THE WORDS OF SCRIPTURE.

PART I.

THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER AND LIFE IN
GENERAL.

BLESSED is the man, that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. Ps. i. 1, 2.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbour, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbour. In whose eyes a vile person is contemned; but he honoureth them that fear the Lord. He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not. He that putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that doeth these things, shall never be moved. Ps. xv.

Fear God and keep his commandments ; for this is the whole duty of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God ? Mic. vi. 8.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven ; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Mat. vii. 21, 22, 23. Mat. v. 20.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. Mat. xxii. 37—40.

Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world. Tit. ii. 12.

The end of the commandment is charity, out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned. 1 Tim. i. 5.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. James i. 27.

Giving all diligence, add to your faith, virtue (fortitude) ; and to virtue, knowledge ; and to knowledge, temperance ; and to temperance, patience ; and to patience, godliness ; and to godliness, brotherly kindness ; and to brotherly kindness, charity. 2 Pet. i. 5, 6, 7.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross, and follow me. Luke ix. 23.

Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Mat. xviii. 3, 4.

Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence, toward God, and toward men. Acts xxiv. 16.

If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. Rom. viii. 9.

Fervent in spirit ; serving the Lord ; zealous of good works. Rom. xii. 11. Tit. ii. 14.

This I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment ; that ye may be sincere and without offence ; being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God. Phil. i. 11. 1 Thes. iv. 1. 2 Pet. iii. 18. 1 Pet. ii. 9.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. John xv. 8.

Fight the good fight of faith. 1 Tim. vi. 12.

Strangers and pilgrims on the earth, they desire a better country, that is a heavenly. Heb. xi. 16.

If ye be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Col. iii. 1, 2.

The kingdom of heaven is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Rom. xiv. 17.

PART II.

THE CHRISTIAN DUTIES IN PARTICULAR.

FIRST SECTION.—*Duties of Piety.*

1. Knowledge of God.

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace. Job. xxii. 21.

This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent. John xvii. 3.

2. Attention to the Providence of God.

Stand still and consider the wondrous works of God. Job xxxvii. 14. Ps. cvii. 43. Isa. v.

12. Jer. ix. 23, 24.

3. Regard to the Divine presence.

I am the Almighty God, walk before me. Gen. xvii. 1. Ps. xvi. 8.

Seeing him who is invisible. Heb. xi. 27.

4. Supreme Reverence.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: but fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. Luke xii. 5. Rev. xv.

4. Acts iv. 19.

5. Love to God.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Mat. xxii. 37. Jude 21.

6. Gratitude and Praise.

Offer unto God thanksgiving. Ps. l. 14.

Praise ye the Lord, for he is good. Ps. cxxxv. 3.

Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Ps. ciii. 1—5.

7. Adoration and Prayer.

Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him alone shalt thou serve. Mat. iv. 10.

Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them. Exod. xx. 3, 4, 5.

In every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. Phil. ii. 6. Rom. xii. 12.

8. Public worship and the observance of the Lord's day.

Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work. But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. Exod. xx. 9, 10. Lev. xix. 30.

Let us consider one another, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together. Heb. x. 24, 25.

9. Family religion.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. Josh. xxiv. 15. Ps. cxviii. 15.

10. Secret devotion.

Enter into thy closet; and when thou hast

shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret. Mat. vi. 6.

11. Religious meditation, and the study of the scriptures.

Be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is. Eph. v. 17. Deut. xxix. 29.

This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth ; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night. Josh. i. 8. 1 Pet. ii. 2. Ps. i. 2. Col. iii. 16. Mat. iv. 7. xxvii. 46.

12. Swearing in the name of God, when it is required by the magistrate.

Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God, and shalt swear by his name. Deut. vi. 13.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain. Exod. xx. 7.

13. Avoiding all profane swearing.

Swear not at all, neither by heaven, nor by the earth, nor by Jerusalem, nor by thy head ; but let your communication be, yea, yea ; nay, nay. Mat. v. 34—37.

14. Trust in God.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths. Prov. iii. 5, 6.

Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee. Ps. lv. 22.

15. Submission to Divine Providence.

Shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil ? Job ii. 10. Luke xxii. 44. 1 Sam. iii. 18.

In your patience possess ye your souls. Luke xxi. 19.

16. Joy in God.

Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous. Ps. xxxiii. 1. Hab. iii. 17, 18.

17. Celebration of the ordinances of the Gospel.

Teach all nations, baptizing them. Mat. xxviii. 19.

This do in remembrance of me. Luke xxii. 19.

18. Observance of the duties which we owe to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus. Heb. xii. 1, 2.

Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. Phil. ii. 5.

Unto you which believe, he is precious. 1 Pet. ii. 7.

Every tongue should confess, that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. Phil. ii. 11.

He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me.. John xiv. 21.

Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, be glory and dominion. Rev. i. 5.

We joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. v. 11.

19. Enlightened zeal for the diffusion and success of the Christian religion.

It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing. Gal. iv. 8. James iii. 17.

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth.
Mat. vi. 10.

Because of the house of the Lord our God
 I will seek thy good. Ps. cxxii. 6—9. Isa.
 xli. 6. 1 Thes. ii. 20. iii. 8.

20. Religious obedience.

Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy
 and acceptable to God, which is your reason-
 able service. Rom. xii. 1. 1 Cor. x. 31.

This is the love of God, that we keep his
 commandments. 1 John v. 3. ii. 4, 5.

SECOND SECTION.—*Personal Duties.*

1. Self-knowledge.

Let us search and try our ways. Lament.
 iii. 40.

Let every man prove his own works. Gal.
 vi. 4.

2. Well-directed care for the body.

No man yet hated his own flesh, but nourish-
 eth and cherisheth it. Eph. v. 29. Mat. xxii.
 39. 1 Tim. v. 23. Eccl. ix. 7.

**3. The cultivation of the understanding, and
 serious inquiry concerning religious truth.**

Buy the truth, and sell it not; also wisdom
 and instruction. 1 Cor. xii. 20. Prov. xxiii. 23.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.
 1 Thes. v. 21. Eph. iv. 14. Acts xvii. 11.
 Rom. xiv. 5.

Be ready always to give an answer to every
 man, that asketh you a reason of the hope that
 is in you, with meekness and fear. 1 Pet. iii. 15.

4. The government of the thoughts and desires.

Keep thy heart with all diligence ; for out of it are the issues of life. Prov. iv. 23. Deut. iv. 9. Mat. v. 8.

5. The government of the tongue.

If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, this man's religion is vain. James i. 26. iii. 2—10. Prov. iv. 24. Mat. xii. 36, 37.

6. Temperance.

Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness. Luke xxi. 34. Rom. xiii. 13.

Fornication and all uncleanness, let it not be once named among you. Eph. v. 2. Mat. v. 30.

Make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof. Rom. xiii. 14. Phil. iv. 6.

7. Meekness.

Let every one be slow to wrath. James i. 19.

Be ye angry, and sin not ; let not the sun go down upon your wrath. Eph. iv. 26. James iii. 17. 1 Pet. ii. 23. iii. 4. Prov. xvi. 32.

8. Humility.

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time. 1 Pet. v. 5, 6. Mat. xviii. 4.

I say, through the grace given unto me, to every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think. Rom. xii. 3. 16. 2 Cor. x. 18. Phil. ii. 3. Luke xxii. 26.

9. Prudence and Discretion.

See that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time. Eph. v. 15, 16. Mat. x. 16. Prov. xxviii. 23. Rom. xiv. 16, 1 Cor. x. 23.

10. Industry.

Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. Eccl. ix. 10. John ix. 4.

We hear that there are some which walk disorderly, working not at all, but are busy-bodies. Now them that are such, we command and exhort by the Lord Jesus Christ, that with quietness they work and eat their own bread. 2 Thes. iii. 11, 12. Prov. vi. 6. xxiv. 30—33. Gen. ii. 15.

11. Cheerfulness.

Rejoice evermore. 1 Thes. v. 16. Prov. xvii. 22.

12. Contentment.

Be content with such things as ye have. Heb. xiii. 5. 1 Cor. x. 10.

Take heed and beware of covetousness; for a man's life doth not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. Luke xii. 15. 1 Tim. vi. 6—10. Mat. vi. 19. 24. Luke xii. 21.

13. Frugality.

Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. John vi. 12.

14. Fortitude.

Endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. 2 Tim. ii. 3. 12.

Be strong; fear not; quit you like men. Isa. xxxv. 4. 1 Cor. xvi. 13. Rev. iii. 11. Acts xx. 24.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven. Mat. v. 10, 11, 12.

15. Regard to character and good name.

Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise,—think on these things. Phil. iv. 8.

16. Duties in prosperity.

If riches increase, set not thy heart upon them. Beware lest thou forget the Lord. Ps. lxii. 10. Deut. vi. 12. viii. 10. Prov. xxx. 9.

17. Duties in adversity.

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii. 14. Phil. iv. 11.

18. Regard to a future state.

Set your affections on things above. Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. Col. iii. 2. Mat. vi. 20. 2 Cor. iv. 18. 1 Pet. i. 18.

THIRD SECTION.—Social Duties.

1. Benevolence in general.

Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Mat. xxii. 39. 1 John iv. 7, 8.

By this shall all men know, that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. John xiii. 34, 35.

If any man say, I love God, and hateth his

brother, he is a liar. 1 John iv. 20. Rom. xii. 9, 10. Phil. ii. 1, 2. 1 Cor. xiii. 4—13. Col. iii. 14.

2. Justice and Equity.

Thou shalt not steal. Exod. xx. 15. Jer. xxii. 13.

Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbour. Lev. xix. 13.

Ye shall not oppress one another. Lev. xxv. 14.

Do nothing by partiality. 1 Tim. v. 21.

Render to all their dues. Rom. xiii. 7.

If a soul sin, he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered to him to keep, or the lost thing which he found. Levit. vi. 2, 3, 4, 5.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. Thou shalt not kill. Exod. xx. 13, 14. Gen. ix. 6. Mat. v. 22.

All things whatsoever ye would, that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Mat. vii. 12.

3. Veracity and Sincerity.

Putting away lying, let every man speak truth with his neighbour. Eph. iv. 25.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour. Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale-bearer. Exod. xx. 16. Levit. xix. 16. Prov. xx. 19.

Speak not evil, one of another, brethren. James iv. 11. Ps. xxxiv. 13.

Blessed is the man, in whose spirit there is no guile. Ps. xxxii. 2. Prov. x. 9. 2 Cor. i. 12.

4. Candour in judging others.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. Condemn not, that ye be not condemned. Luke vi. 37. Rom. xiv. 4.

5. Sympathy and compassion.

Rejoice with them that rejoice, and weep with them that weep. Rom. xii. 15.

Be tender-hearted. Be merciful. Bear ye one another's burdens. Eph. iv. 32. Luke vi. 36. Gal. vi. 2. Luke xix. 41.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast. Prov. xii. 10.

6. Beneficence, hospitality, and liberality to the poor and afflicted.

Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it. Prov. iii. 27. Gal. vi. 10. Phil. ii. 4. 1 Pet. iv. 10.

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. 1 Pet. iv. 9. Rom. xii. 13.

To do good and to communicate, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. Heb. xiii. 16.

Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him; how dwelleth the love of God in him? 1 John. iii. 3. Mat. xxv. 40. Isa. Iviii. 6, 7. 10, 11. Luke x. 37. James ii. 15, 16.

7. Giving advice and reproof.

Exhort one another daily, lest any of you be hardened by the deceitfulness of sin. Heb. iii. 13. Lev. xix. 17. 2 Thes. iii. 15.

Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye, which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1. James v. 19, 20.

8. Useful conversation.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers. Eph. iv. 29. Luke xxii. 32.

9. Setting a good example.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. Mat. v. 16. Tit. ii. 7.

10. Civility and condescension.

Be courteous, in honour preferring one another; condescend to men of low estate. 1 Pet. v. 8. Rom. xii. 10. 16. xv. 2.

11. Peaceableness..

If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men. Rom. xii. 18. Mat. v. 9. Ps. cxxxii. 1.

12. Forgiveness of injuries.

Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you. Mat. v. 44.

If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses. Mat. vi. 14. Luke xxiii. 24.

13. Charity and kindness to persons of different religious opinions.

Let not him that eateth, despise him that

eateth not ; and let not him which eateth not, judge him that eateth. Rom. xiv. 1—5.

Walk with all meekness, endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, speaking the truth in love. Eph. iv. 1—6.
15. Acts xxi. 20—30.

14. Gratitude.

Shall evil be recompensed for good ? Jer. xviii. 20.

Perilous times shall come, for men shall be unthankful. 2 Tim. iii. 1, 2. 2 Kings iv. 13. Gen. xl. 23. Rom. xvi. 1—4.

15. Fidelity in friendship.

Thine own friend, and thy father's friend, forsake not. Prov. xxvii. 10. John xiii. 1.

16. Intercession.

I exhort, that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men. 1 Tim. ii. 1. James v. 16.

17. Public Spirit.

Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Phil. ii. 4. Jer. xxix. 7.

For my brethren and companions' sake, I will say, Peace be within thee. Ps. cxxii. 7, 8. cxxxviii. 5, 6. 1 John iii. 16.

18. Duties of parents and heads of families.

If any man provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house ; he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. 1 Tim. v. 8.

Behold, how pleasant and how good it is, for brethren to dwell together in unity ! Ps. cxxxii. 1.

Train up a child in the way in which he should go ; and when he is old, he will not depart from it. Prov. xxii. 6.

Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Eph. vi. 4. Deut. vi. 6, 7.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest. Prov. xxix. 17. 1 Sam. iii. 13. Gen. xxv. 28. Ps. ci.

19. Duties of children.

Children obey your parents in the Lord. Honour thy father and mother, that it may be well with thee. Eph. vi. 1, 2. Exod. xx. 12.

Ye shall fear, every man, his mother and his father. Lev. xix. 3. Prov. i. 8.

Let them learn first to show piety at home, and to requite their parents, for that is good and acceptable before God. 1 Tim. v. 4. Luke ii. 51.

20. Duties of husbands and wives.

What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

Let every one of you so love his wife, even as himself ; and the wife see that she reverence her husband. Eph. v. 33. v. 22. 25.

21. Duties of servants.

Servants, be obedient unto them that are your masters according to the flesh ; not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart ; not answering again ; not purloining ; but showing all good fidelity ; knowing, that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he

receive from the Lord, whether he be bond or free. Eph. vi. 5—8. Tit. ii. 9, 10.

22. Duties of masters.

Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a master in heaven. Col. iv. 1.

Thou shalt not rule over them with rigour. The wages of him, that is hired, shall not abide with thee all night, until the morning. Lev. xix. 13. xxv. 43.

23. Duties of Rulers and Magistrates.

Thou shalt provide, out of all the people, able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them. Exod. xviii. 21.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment. Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty. Lev. xix. 15. Exod. xxxiii. 8. Prov. xxix. 11. Rom. xiii. 4.

Blessed are the peace-makers. Mat. v. 9.

24. Duties of subjects towards the government.

Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Render to all their dues ; tribute, to whom tribute is due ; custom, to whom custom ; fear, to whom fear ; honour, to whom honour. Rom. xiii. 1. 3. 5. 7. Luke xx. 25.

25. Duties of Ministers of the Gospel.

Go, ye, and teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. Mat. xxviii. 20.

It is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful. 1 Cor. iv. 2, 3. 2 Tim. ii. 15. 1 Thes. ii. 4. Heb. xiii. 17.

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind ; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. 1 Pet. v. 2, 3. Mat. xxiii. 8, 9, 10. 1 Tim. iv. 12. 16.

26. Duties of Christian congregations.

The Lord hath ordained, that they which preach the gospel, should live of the gospel. 1 Cor. ix. 14. Gal. vi. 6.

Esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. 1 Thes. v. 13.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, distributing to the necessity of the saints. 1 Thes. v. 14. Rom. xii. 13. 1 Cor. xvi. 2. Heb. vi. 10.

The God of patience and consolation grant you to be like-minded one toward another, according to Christ Jesus ; that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God. Rom. xv. 5, 6. Phil. ii. 1, 2.

Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. James i. 22. 25.

THE
CHRISTIAN'S COMFORTS AND HOPES,
EXPRESSED IN THE WORDS OF SCRIPTURE.

I.

The Advantages of Piety and Virtue in general.

THE righteous Lord loveth righteousness ; his countenance doth behold the upright ; his ears are open to their cry. Ps. xi. 7. xxxiv. 15.

The Lord God is a sun and shield : the Lord will give grace and glory ; no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly. Ps. lxxxiv. 11.

The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 17, 18.

He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely. Prov. x. 9.

If God be for us, who shall be against us ? Rom. viii. 31.

Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

II.

The Christian's comfort, supported by the doctrine of the Divine Providence.

Trust in the Lord, and do good. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths. Prov. iii. 6. Ps. xxxvii. 3.

The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life. Ps. xxiii.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

He hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. Heb. xiii. 5.

Fear not, thou art mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee. When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt. I will help thee, yea I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. Isa. xli. 10. xlvi. 1, 2. xlix. 15. liv. 10.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to famish. He shall dwell on high ; his defence shall be the munitions of rocks ; bread shall be given him ; his water shall be sure. The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing, and will make all his bed in his sickness. Ps. ix. 9. Prov. x. 3. Isa. xxxiii. 16. Ps. xli. 3.

Take no (anxious) thought, saying, What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or where-with shall we be clothed ? But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness ; and all these things shall be added unto you. Mat. vi. 31, 32, 33.

Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive ; and let thy widows trust in me. Jer. xlix. 11.

All things work together for good to them that love God. Rom. viii. 28.

III.

The Christian's assurance of the forgiveness of his sins.

Cease to do evil, learn to do well. Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow ; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. Isa. i. 16, 17, 18.

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts : and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him ; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. Isa. lv. 7.

(We are) justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Jesus Christ, whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins. Rom. iii. 24, 25. viii. 1. 32. 34.

Jesus is able to save them to the uttermost, that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. Heb. vii. 25.

The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. 1 John i. 7. ii. 1, 2.

Ye have not received the spirit of bondage, again to fear ; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. Rom. viii. 15. 17.

IV.

The Christian's hope of divine direction and assistance in the performance of duty.

Good and upright is the Lord. The meek will he guide in judgment, and teach his way. Ps. xxv. 8, 9. Isa. xlvi. 17.

I am continually with thee, (O Lord;) thou hast holden me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide me by thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. Ps. lxxiii. 24.

God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it. 1 Cor. x. 13.

Work out your own salvation; for it is God that worketh in you both to will and to do, of his good pleasure. Phil. ii. 12, 13. i. 6. Eph. iii. 16. Rom. viii. 37.

V.

The Christian's joy and consolation, in entertaining and exercising religious and virtuous affections.

Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart. Ps. xcvi. 11.

Great peace have they, which love thy law. Ps. cxix. 165.

Our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience. 2 Cor. i. 12. Heb. xiii. 18.

Then shall I not be ashamed, when I have respect unto all thy commandments. Ps. cxix. 6.

Wait on the Lord, be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart. Ps. xxvii. 14.

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee ; because he trusteth in thee. Isa. xxvi. 3.

I will go unto the altar of God, unto God, my exceeding joy. Ps. xlili. 3.

Whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon earth, that I desire besides thee. My heart and my flesh faileth : but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever. Ps. lxxiii. 25, 26.

VI.

The Christian's hope of eternal life and happiness.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright ; for the end of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37. Prov. xiv. 32.

Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life. I go to prepare a place for you. I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also. John xi. 25. xiv. 1, 2, 3.

Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 2 Cor. iv. 17.

There remaineth a rest for the people of God. Heb. iv. 9. x. 34.

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.— 1 Cor. ii. 9. 1 John iii. 1, 2, 3. Ps. xvi. 11.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day ; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing. 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8. Luke ii. 29, 30. 1 Cor. xv. 55, 56, 57.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord, from henceforth : yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours ; and their works do follow them. Rev. xiv. 13. vii. 9—17.

A

HISTORICAL CATECHISM

FOR
CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

1. *Question. Who was the maker of the world?*

A. The Almighty God made the heavens and the earth, and all things that are in them. Gen. i. 1. ii. 1.

2. *Q. Who were the first man and woman that God made?*

A. Adam and Eve. Gen. i. 27. iii. 20.

3. *Q. In what state did God make them?*

A. God made them in his own likeness, without sin, in a happy state. Gen. i. 26.

4. *Q. Did they continue in this state?*

A. No; they sinned against God, by eating of the fruit of a certain tree, which God had forbidden them upon pain of death. Gen. iii. 6.

5. *Q. Who were eminent for goodness among their descendants?*

A. Abel, whom his wicked brother Cain killed; and Enoch, who pleased God and was taken up to heaven without dying. Gen. iv. Heb. xi. 5.

6. *Q. Did the knowledge and worship of God continue long in the world?*

A. In the following ages mankind grew so bad, that God drowned the world by a flood of water. Gen. vi. 5. 17.

7. *Q. Who was saved when the world was drowned?*

A. Noah, the righteous man, was saved, with all his family, and a few living creatures of every kind, in an ark, or great vessel of wood, which God taught him to build. Gen. vi. and vii.

8. *Q. Who were the sons of Noah?*

A. Shem, Ham and Japheth; and by them the world was peopled after the flood. Gen. x. 1. 31.

9. *Q. Who was God's special favourite in the family of Shem?*

A. Abraham, who was called the father of believers and the friend of God. Rom. iv. 11. 2 Chron. xx. 7.

10. *Q. Why was he called the father, that is, the pattern of believers?*

A. Because he believed some wonderful promises of God, contrary to the present appearances of things. Rom. iv. 11. 18.

11. *Q. What were those promises?*

A. 1. That he should have a son, when he was an hundred years old. 2. That his children should possess the land of Canaan, wherein he had not a foot of ground: and 3. That all nations should be blessed by his offspring, that is, Christ. Gen. xvii. 8. 16, 17. xiii. 3. xxii. 18. Acts vii. 5.

12. *Q. Why was Abraham called the friend of God?*

A. Because God often spake to him, and he was very obedient to God. Gen. xii. 7. xv. 1. xvii. 1. xviii. 1.

13. *Q. What was the first great instance of Abraham's obedience?*

A. He left his own country at God's command, not knowing whither he was to go. Gen. xii. 1—4.

14. *Q. What was another great instance of Abraham's obedience?*

A. He was ready to offer up in sacrifice his beloved son Isaac, at the command of God. Gen. xxii. 12.

15. *Q. Was Isaac a good man?*

A. Yes, he feared the God of his father Abraham; and he went out to pray, or meditate, in the fields. Gen. xxiv. 63. xxvi. 2. 24, 25.

16. *Q. Who were Isaac's two sons?*

A. Esau the elder, and Jacob the younger, Gen. xxv. 25, 26.

17. *Q. What is remarkable concerning Esau?*

A. He sold the privilege of being the first-born, to Jacob, for a mess of pottage. Gen. xxv. 31. 33, 34.

18. *Q. What is written concerning Jacob?*

A. He obtained his father's blessing by deceit, as well as his brother's birthright by craft, Gen. xxvii. 36.

19. *Q. Why was his name called Israel?*

A. Because he afterwards became a good man, and prayed, and obtained a blessing from God. Gen. xxxii. 26. 28.

20. *Q. How many sons had Jacob or Israel?*

A. Twelve, who were called the twelve patriarchs, or fathers of the twelve tribes of Israel. Gen. xxxv. 22.

21. *Q. Who was the most famous of Israel's sons?*

A. Joseph, whom his brethren sold into Egypt, and he afterwards became the ruler of the land under Pharaoh the king. Gen. xxxvii. 27. xli. 40.

22. *Q. Did not he revenge himself upon his brethren?*

A. No, he sent for them and their families, together with his father, in the time of famine, and fed them all in the land of Egypt. Gen. xlvi. 4-7.

23. *Q. Did the families of Israel continue to dwell in Egypt?*

A. Yes, till another Pharaoh, king of Egypt, made slaves of them, and then God delivered them by the hand of Moses. Exod. i. 11. 22. iii. 7. v. 1.

24. *Q. Who was this Moses?*

A. He was one of the children of Israel, who was wondrously saved, by Pharaoh's own daughter, from drowning, when he was a child. Exod. ii. 10.

25. *Q. How did God appoint him to deliver Israel?*

A. God appeared to him in a burning bush, and sent him to Pharaoh; to bid him let Israel go. Exod. iii. 1-18.

26. *Q. What did Moses do to prove that God sent him?*

A. He wrought several miracles in the sight of Pharaoh. Exod. iv. 1-10.

27. *Q. How did Moses at last deliver the people from their slavery?*

A. When Pharaoh refused to let the people go, God gave him power to smite Egypt with many plagues. Exod. vii. viii. ix. x. xi.

28. Q. *What was the last of those plagues which procured the release of Israel?*

A. An angel (or messenger of God, i. e. a mortal disease,) destroyed all the first-born of the Egyptians in one night; but passed over, and did not hurt any of the families of Israel. Exod. xii. 27. 29.

29. Q. *How was this deliverance of Israel kept in remembrance to following ages?*

A. God appointed the yearly killing of a lamb in every family, which was called the feast of the passover. Exod. xii.

30. Q. *When Pharaoh let Israel go out of Egypt, how did they get over the Red Sea?*

A. Moses divided the waters of the sea asunder, and the people went through upon dry ground. Exod. xiv.

31. Q. *What became of the Egyptians who followed them?*

A. When Moses stretched his hand over the sea, the waters returned upon the Egyptians, and they were all drowned. Exod. xiv. 28.

32. Q. *Whither did the children of Israel go then?*

A. They went through the wilderness, wheresoever God guided them, by a pillar of cloud in the day-time, and a pillar of fire in the night. Exod. xiii. 18. 21.

33. Q. *How long was it before they came to the land of Canaan, which God promised?*

A. They wandered forty years in the wilderness for their sins. Numb. xiv. 32, 33.

34. Q. *What did they eat all that time?*

A. God fed them with Manna. Exod. xvi. 4.

35. Q. *What did they drink in the wilderness?*

A. Moses smote the Rock with his rod, and waters gushed out. Exod. xvii. 5, 6.

36. Q. *What were the laws, which God gave the Israelites when he chose them to be the preservers of true religion?*

A. Some general laws that related to their behaviour as men, some special rules relating to their religion, and others about their government as a nation.*

37. Q. *What were the general laws which relate to their behaviour as men?*

A. Those laws which are commonly called moral, and which belong to all mankind. These are chiefly contained in the ten commandments. Exod. xx.

38. Q. *In what manner was this moral law, or the ten commandments given them?*

A. God first spoke it to them from Mount Sinai with thunder and lightning, and then

* The laws of the Jews, which relate to their behaviour as men, to their religion as a church, and to their government as a nation, are all intermingled in such a manner, that it is hard to say under which head some of them must be ranked: Even in the ten commandments, which are usually called the moral law, there is something ceremonial and peculiar to the Jews: And, indeed, they are all properly but one body of laws, given to that people: Yet, for distinction sake, they may be distributed into three kinds.

wrote it for them in two tables of stone. Exod. xx. 1. 18. xxiv. 12.

39. Q. *What were the special laws which God gave them, relating to their religion?*

A. Many rules about the worship of God, their priests and sacrifices, about sprinkling with blood, and washing with water, about holy times and holy places.

40. Q. *What was the design of their ceremonies?*

A. Chiefly to keep them from the idolatry and evil customs of other nations. Lev. xviii. 3—5.

41. Q. *What were their peculiar laws, considered as a nation?*

A. Such as related to their peace and wars, to their houses and lands, to their wives and servants, to their lives and limbs.

42. Q. *Why did God himself give them such particular rules about these common things?*

A. To distinguish them from all other nations, and to show that he was their king as well as their God. Lev. xx. 22. 26. xxiv. 22. 1 Sam. xii. 12.

43. Q. *Were the people of Israel obedient to God in their travels through the wilderness?*

A. No, they sinned grievously against him ; and they were often punished by the hand of God.

44. Q. *Who brought them into the land of Canaan, after their forty years wandering in the wilderness?*

A. Moses being dead, Joshua (whose name is the same with Jesus, signifying a Saviour,)

brought them into the promised land. Josh. i. 5, 6. 11.

45. *Q. Did the Israelites behave themselves better when they were come to Canaan?*

A. No, they frequently fell into idolatry, and worshipped the false gods of the nations round about them. Judges ii. 11, 12.

46. *Q. In what manner did God show his displeasure for this sin?*

A. He gave them up sometimes into the hands of their enemies, who plundered them, and made slaves of them. Judges ii. 14.

47. *Q. How did God deliver them from the hands of their enemies?*

A. When they cried to the Lord, he raised up Judges, such as Gideon and Jephthah, Sampson, Eli and Samuel, who subdued their enemies, and delivered the people. Judges ii. 18. iii. 9. 15.

48. *Q. Who governed the people of Israel, after the Judges?*

A. They desired a king, like other nations; and God bade Samuel anoint Saul, to be the first of their kings. 1 Sam. ix. x.

49. *Q. How did Saul behave himself?*

A. He governed well for a little time, but afterwards he rebelled against God, and God removed him. Acts xiii. 20, 21.

50. *Q. Who was the second king of Israel?*

A. David, who was raised to the kingdom from keeping of sheep. 1 Sam. xvi. 11. 13.

51. *Q. What was David's character?*

A. He was a prophet, and a man who, by

God's appointment, delivered Israel from their enemies, and ruled them well. 1 Sam. xiii. 14. Acts ii. 30.

52. *Q. But was not David guilty of some great sins?*

A. Yes; and God punished him for them in the great troubles he met with in his family. 2 Sam. xii. 10.

53. *Q. Who was the third king of Israel?*

A. Solomon, the son of David; and he was the wisest of men then living. 1 Kings iv. 29, 30, 31.

54. *Q. What did Solomon do for God and for the people?*

A. He built a very glorious temple for the worship of God at Jerusalem, and he raised the nation of Israel to their highest glory.— 1 Kings iv. 20. vi. 1. x. 27.

55. *Q. What became of the people of Israel in the following ages?*

A. They were divided into two kingdoms, which were called the kingdom of Judah, and the kingdom of Israel. 1 Kings xii. 15—20.

56. *Q. How did they behave themselves toward God after this division?*

A. Most of their kings, as well as the people, provoked God by their idolatry and great wickedness. 2 Kings xvii. 7, 8.

57. *Q. How did God punish them for their crimes?*

A. When they would not hearken to the prophets whom God sent among them, they were carried away captive by their enemies; the Israelites, into the land Assyria; and the

people of Judah, to Babylon. 2 Kings xvii. xxv. 2 Chron. xvi.

58. *Q. Did they never return to their own land?*

A. Yes; after seventy years captivity, the people of Judah returned, with many of Benjamin and Levi; and they were all called Jews. Ezra i. 5. Nehem. i. 2.

59. *Q. What did they do at their return?*

A. They built the city of Jerusalem and the temple again, and they set up the worship of the true God. Ezra v. vii. Nehem. ii.

60. *Q. Did they continue afterward to obey God and to dwell in their own land?*

A. Though they were guilty of many sins, yet they never fell entirely into the worship of idols again. (Rom. ii. 22.) Nor were they ever wholly driven again out of their own land, till after the coming of the Messiah, the Saviour.



THE HISTORY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1. *Q. Who is the Messiah, the Saviour of mankind?*

A. Jesus, who, being the Messiah, is called Jesus Christ; the Son of God. Mat. xvi. 16. John i. 41.

2. *Q. What notices were given of the coming of the Messiah or Christ?*

A. Many promises had been given of him in former ages by the prophets. Among other things they foretold, that a Saviour should be born of the stock of Abraham, of the house of David, and in the town of Bethlehem. Acts xiii. 22, 23.

3. Q. Who was the mother of Jesus ?

A. Mary, a virgin of the house of David. Luke i. 27. 32.

4. Q. What witness was given to Jesus at his birth ?

A. Angels from heaven told certain shepherds, that they should find the child Jesus in a manger at Bethlehem, and praised God, saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. Luke ii. 8—14.

5. Q. What is written concerning the childhood of Jesus ?

A. When he was twelve years old, he was found in the temple, hearing the doctors and asking them questions. He was subject to his mother and Joseph. And he increased in wisdom, and in favour with God and man. Luke ii. 46—52.

6. Q. When did Jesus Christ begin his public ministry ?

A. At thirty years of age he came forth and was baptized by John, who was sent from God to preach and to baptize with water. Luke iii. 16. 21. 23.

7. Q. What was the doctrine which John the baptist preached ?

A. He reproved sinners, he preached repentance and the forgiveness of sins ; and he directed his disciples to Jesus. Mark i. 4. 7, 8. John i. 29.

8. Q. *What became of John the baptist at last ?*

A. He was beheaded by Herod, at the wicked request of his niece. Mark vi. 17, 18.

9. Q. *What honour was done to Jesus Christ at his baptism ?*

A. The Spirit of God descended upon him, and a voice came from heaven saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Mat. iii. 17.

10. Q. *What became of Christ immediately after his baptism ?*

A. He was forty days in the wilderness, where he endured and overcame several temptations. Mat. iv. 1—11.

11. Q. *What were the chief parts of the ministry of Christ in his life ?*

A. These five, namely :—1. He fulfilled the whole law, and gave us a perfect example of piety towards God, and goodness towards men. 2. He preached to the people his divine doctrine. 3. He wrought miracles, to prove that he was sent from God. 4. He chose out his apostles, and trained them up for their public service. 5. He appointed two ordinances in his church.

12. Q. *Wherein did he give an example of piety towards God ?*

A. In his constant obedience to God his Father in all things, in his zeal for God's honour

among men, and in his frequent converse with God in prayer. John viii. 29. 49. ii. 17. Luke vi. 12. John xvii.

13. *Q. Wherein did he show a pattern of goodness towards men ?*

A. He went about doing good ; he was full of compassion to the miserable ; he took children in his arms and blessed them. Mat. iv. 23. Acts x. 38. Mark x. 13—16.

14. *Q. What were the chief subjects of Christ's preaching to the people ?*

A. These six things ; 1. He explained the law of God to the people, and showed them that it required holiness in their thoughts; as well as in their words and actions. Mat. v. vi. vii. 2. He reproved and condemned many for their sinful and foolish traditions, and taught them that God did not regard ceremonies, so much as the great duties of love to God and love to men. Mat. xxii. 36—40. xxiii. 3. He preached the glad tidings of pardon of sin and eternal life in heaven, to them that repent and believe in him. Mat. iv. 17. John iii. 16, 17. 4. He threatened the punishment of hell to all wilful and obstinate sinners, particularly to hypocrites and unbelievers. Mat. xiii. 41, 42. xxiii. 28, 29. 33. John iii. 18. 36. 5. He sometimes declared and maintained his own commission, that he was sent from God, to be the Saviour of men. John v. 19—41. 6. He foretold the destruction of the Jews and his own second coming in glory, to raise the dead, and to judge the world. Mat. xxiv. 15., &c. xxv. 31., &c.

15. Q. What were the chief miracles that he wrought to prove he was sent from God ?

A. Such as these ; 1. He fed several thousand persons twice with a very few loaves and fishes. Mat. xiv. xv. 2. He gave sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf ; he made the dumb to speak, the lame to walk, and healed all manner of diseases by a word. Mat. iv. 23. xi. 5. 3. He raised several persons from the dead, and one (namely Lazarus) out of the grave. Mark ix. Luke vii. John xi.

16. Q. How did he train up his apostles for their public service ?

A. These four ways ; 1. He explained to them in private what he taught the people by parables and similitudes in public. Mark iv. 34. 2. He told them more plainly that he was the Messiah, the Saviour of the world, and that he should die, and rise again the third day. Mat. xvi. 16—22. xx. 28. 3. He prayed with them often, and taught them to pray. Luke xi. 1, 2. John xvi. 23. 4. He promised them to send the Spirit of God, after his departure, to fit them for their public service. Luke xxiv. 49. John xv. xvi.

17. Q. What were the two ordinances which Christ appointed ?

A. He appointed Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Mat. xxviii. 20. 1 Cor. xi. 24. 26.

18. Q. Thus we have heard how Jesus lived ; let us hear now in what manner he died ?

A. He was meek and patient, and resigned to the will of God in suffering and dying. John xviii. 11. Mat. xxvi. 39.

19. *Q. What were his sharpest sufferings ?*

A. The anguish which he endured in the garden just before his death. Mark xiv. 33, 34. Luke xxii. 44.

20. *Q. What kind of death did he die ?*

A. He was crucified, that is, his hands and feet were nailed to a wooden cross, and there he hung till he died in extreme pain. Mark xv. 24. John xx. 25.

21. *Q. When Jesus Christ had honoured God so much in his life, how came he to die so shameful and painful a death ?*

A. That his pattern of piety and virtue might be made complete ; that he might reconcile us unto God by his death ; and that having died in the most public and indisputable manner, he might give the clearest example of a resurrection in his own person.

22. *Q. But what reason had men to kill him ?*

A. No just reason at all ; but the teachers and rulers of the Jews hated his doctrine and reproofs, and were much enraged to see the people follow him. Mat. xxi. 45, 46. Mark xv. 10.

23. *Q. How did they lay hold on Jesus ?*

A. They bribed Judas, one of his apostles, to betray him into the hands of their officers ; and he led them to his Master by night, and showed which was he, by kissing him. Mat. xxvi. 14. 49.

24. *Q. Did none of the disciples defend their Lord and Master ?*

A. Peter at first defended him with the sword ; but afterwards his courage failed him, so far as to deny that he knew Jesus. John xviii. 10, 25, 27.

25. Q. *Did Peter continue in his sin, or did he repent ?*

A. Jesus cast his eye on him, and he repented and wept bitterly. Mat. xxvi. 75.

26. Q. *Who condemned Christ to die ?*

A. Caiaphas, the high-priest, condemned him as worthy of death ; and Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor, at the desire of the Jews, gave him up to be nailed to the cross. Mat. xxvi. 66. xxvii. 26.

27. Q. *Was he crucified immediately, or did he suffer other injuries before his death ?*

A. He was mocked ; he was spit upon ; he was crowned with thorns ; he was scourged, and wickedly abused. Mat. xxvii. 29, 30, 31.

28. Q. *In what company was he crucified ?*

A. He was crucified in a most shameful manner between two criminals, as if he had been the chief of sinners. Luke xxiii. 33.

29. Q. *What miracles attended his death ?*

A. The sun was darkened at noon for three hours together ; there was an earthquake which opened many graves ; and the vail of the temple was rent in two pieces. Mat. xxvii. 50—54.

30. Q. *Who took care of his burial ?*

A. Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man, and one of his disciples, buried him in his own new tomb, and Pilate and the Jews set a guard of soldiers about it. Mat. xxvii. 57—66.

31. *Q. When did he rise from the dead ?*

A. On the first day of the week, after he had lain in the grave three days, that is, part of three days. Mat. xxviii. 1—5.

32. *Q. To whom did he appear after his rising again ?*

A. He appeared many times to his disciples ; he ate and drank, and talked with them, and gave them most certain proofs of his resurrection. Acts i. 3. x. 41.

33. *Q. How long did he tarry on earth after his rising from the dead ?*

A. He tarried forty days, conversing with his apostles, and instructing them further in the doctrines and rules of his kingdom ; and when he had given them their commission to preach the gospel to all nations, and blessed them, they saw him carried up to heaven. Mark xvi. 15—19. Acts i. 8. 9.

34. *Q. What did the disciples do, when their Lord had left them ?*

A. They returned to Jerusalem, and waited for the Spirit of God to come upon them, according to the promise of Christ. Acts i. 4. 12. 14.

35. *Q. What became of Judas ?*

A. When he saw that Christ was condemned, he went and hanged himself, and, falling down, his bowels gushed out. Mat. xxviii. 3. 5. Acts i. 18.

36. *Q. When did the Spirit of God come upon the apostles and other disciples ?*

A. At the feast of Penticost, which was about ten days after Christ went to heaven, Acts ii. 1., &c.

37. *Q. In what manner did the Spirit of God come upon them ?*

A. A noise like a rushing wind filled the house where they were met, and cloven tongues of fire sat upon them. Acts ii. 2, 3.

38. *Q. What was the first remarkable effect of the Spirit of God coming upon them ?*

A. Each of them was enabled to preach the gospel in strange languages. Acts ii. 4, 5, 6.

39. *Q. What was the doctrine they preached ?*

A. That Jesus who was crucified was the Messiah, that is, the Christ, the Son of God; and the Saviour of men; and that sinners who repent and believe in his name should be saved. Acts ii. 36. 38. iii. 19. iv. 10. 12.

40. *Q. What success had their preaching ?*

A. Three thousand were converted and baptized in one day, and five thousand in another. Acts ii. 41. iv. 4. v. 14.

41. *Q. What miracles did they work to confirm their doctrine ?*

A. Some that were cripples had the use of their limbs given them; multitudes of sick were healed; some persons were struck dead, and others raised to life. Acts iii. 2. 7. v. 1—11. 15, 16. ix. 40.

42. *Q. Had not other believers in Christ the power of working miracles also ?*

A. Yes; Jesus Christ communicated very great gifts and powers to them, by laying on of the hands of the apostles. Mark xx. 17. Acts vi. 6. 8. viii. 14—18.

43. *Q. Were not the apostles greatly persecuted ?*

A. Yes; they were put in prison by the high priest; they were beaten by order of the council; James the brother of John was slain by Herod, and Peter was put in prison again, in order to be put to death. *Acts v. 18. 40. xii. 2, 3.*

44. Q. *Did God give them any maraculous deliverances?*

A. Several times when the apostles were imprisoned, they were miraculously released. *Acts v. 19. xii. 7. xvi. 25, 26.*

45. Q. *Who was one of the chief persecutors of the Christians at this time?*

A. Saul, a young man, a zealous Pharisee, who was afterwards called Paul. *Acts. vii. 58. viii. 1. 3.*

46. Q. *Did he live and die a persecutor?*

A. No; he was struck down to the ground by a blaze of light, as he was going to Damascus to imprison the Christians; and Jesus Christ called him with a voice from heaven. *Acts ix. 1—8.*

47. Q. *What is afterwards related of him?*

A. That he became a zealous preacher of the gospel; that he was made the apostle of the gentiles; and that he spent his days in travelling to convert the heathen nations. *Acts ix. 20. Gal. ii: 7, 8. Rom. xv. 16—21.*

48. Q. *What became of Paul at last?*

A. After he had done more service for Christ by preaching and writing than any of the other apostles, and endured more sufferings in his life, he was put to death at Rome as a martyr for Christ. *1 Cor. xi. 23—27. 1 Tim. iv. 6.*

49. Q. Is there any further account given of Peter?

A. When he had laid out his life in preaching the gospel, and had written letters to the Christians, he was crucified in his old age, as Christ foretold him. John xxi. 18, 19. 2 Pet. i. 14.

50. Q. What is recorded concerning John the apostle?

A. After many labours in the ministry, he was banished to the Isle of Patmos, where Jesus Christ appeared to him in vision, and instructed him by his angel (or messenger) to write the book of the Revelation. Rev. i. 1, 2. 9.

51. Q. What became of the other apostles?

A. Ancient histories give us some uncertain account of their travels and their sufferings; but there is very little written in Scripture concerning them.

ELEMENTS
OF
RELIGION AND MORALITY,
FOR
YOUNGER CHILDREN.

I. Question. Who made you ?

Answer 1. God made me.

2. He also made the sun, the moon and the stars.

3. He made the sea and the dry land, the hills and the fields.

4. He made the grass, and the trees, and every thing which grows upon the earth.

5. He made the beasts, the fishes and the birds, and every thing which has life.

6. God made all things in heaven and earth.

II. Q. What does God give you ?

A. 1. He gives me life and strength.

2. He gives me power to see and hear, to speak and move.

3. He gives me reason and conscience, and the means of improving in knowledge and goodness.

4. He gives me my kind parents, my teachers, my friends, and my home.

5. He gives me my food, and clothes, and quiet sleep.

6. He gives me the air, which I breathe and the pleasant light, which shines around me.

7. God gives me all that I have.

III. *Q. Does God always see you ?*

A. 1. He sees me at all times, all the night, and all the day.

2. He sees me when I am alone, when no other person sees me.

3. He knows all that I think, and all that I do.

4. He knows all that I want, and hears me if I pray to him for his care and blessing.

IV. *Q. How must you feel and act towards God ?*

A. 1. I must often think of God as my Father in heaven, and must regard every thing, which I enjoy as his gift.

2. I must love him better than I love any other being ; and be happy to please and obey him.

3. I must fear nothing so much as to offend him.

4. I must never speak of him in a careless manner, nor take his name in vain.

5. I must pray to him for what I need, especially in the morning and at night.

6. I must thank him for what I receive, though it may not be all that I wish.

7. I must bear patiently, and try to be better for the sickness and pain which he sees fit to bring upon me.

V. *Q. How must you feel and act towards those around you ?*

A. 1. I must love and obey my parents, and be thankful to them for the tender care they take of me.

2. I must treat with respect those, who are older than myself.

3. I must love my brothers and sisters, and must be generous and affectionate to my companions.

4. I must forgive those who have injured me; and if I have injured any, I must ask their forgiveness.

5. I must pity the wretched, and be kind to the poor.

6. I must speak the truth, keep my promises, and never try to deceive by my looks, words, or actions.

7. I must be honest, and must take nothing which belongs to others.

8. I must not be cruel, and must not willingly give pain to any thing which has life.

9. I must try to make all around me happy, God has given to all, the power of doing good in some way or other.

VI. Q. *What are your duties to yourself?*

- A. 1. I must be active and industrious.
- 2. I must be ready and happy to learn.
- 3. I must be contented and cheerful, even when I cannot have what I want.

4. I must not be fretful, wilful or passionate.

5. I must not be proud or vain of any thing which I have, but be modest and humble.

6. I must learn to give up and avoid every thing which will do me hurt; I must be governed by reason and conscience, and not by my wishes.

VII. Q. *What good do you hope for by doing what is right?*

- A. 1. I shall have peace in my own mind.
- 2. I shall not be ashamed or afraid to have my actions known.

3. I shall grow better and happier as I grow older.

4. My parents and friends will love me, and will look on me with pleasure and hope.

5. Above all, my FATHER IN HEAVEN will love me, and delight to make me happy.

VIII. Q. What if you do wrong?

A. 1. I shall feel pain, and fear, and shame, at thinking I have done wrong.

2. I shall grow worse as I grow older.

3. My parents and friends will be displeased with me, and will look on me with sorrow.

4. Above all, God will be offended with me, and he will punish me unless I repent.

IX. Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?

A. To sin against God is to do any thing which God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

X. Q. Have you ever sinned against God?

A. Yes, I feel that I have sinned—I have done what I have known to be wrong.

XI. Q. How should you feel and act, when you are sensible you have sinned?

A. 1. I should remember my evil conduct with sorrow: and, as far as I can, I should repair it, and resolve and strive to do so no more.

2. I should humbly confess my sins to God, and should pray to him through Jesus Christ to forgive me, and to assist me in doing better.

XII. Q. Who is Jesus Christ?

A. He is the well-beloved Son of God, whom his Father sent into the world to save us from error and sin, from death and misery.

XIII. *Q. Can you repeat some of the principal instructions of Jesus Christ?*

A. 1. He taught us the character of God, that he is the most holy and merciful, the greatest, and wisest, and best of beings.

2. He taught us, that we should love God with all our hearts ; that we should love all our fellow creatures, and do to others as we should wish and expect them to do to us.

3. He promised to us, that if we believe in him, and confess and forsake our sins, and obey his instructions, we shall be forgiven, and live for ever in heaven.

XIV. *Q. Can you give some account of the life and example of Christ?*

A. 1. He was perfectly good. He was holy, harmless and undefiled.

2. He grew up obeying his parents, and remembered his mother with tenderness even in his dying moments.

3. He constantly thought of God, and prayed to Him ; and it was his joy to do the will of his heavenly Father.

4. He went about doing good ; healing the sick ; opening the eyes of the blind ; raising the dead ; and teaching the ignorant and poor.

5. He washed the feet of his disciples, to teach them to be humble. He took little children in his arms and blessed them. He was full of compassion for the miserable, and even prayed for his murderers on his cross.

XV. *Q. What did Jesus Christ suffer for us?*

A. 1. For our sakes he became poor, and led a life of toil and hardship.

2. He was reviled, mocked, and scourged by wicked men.

3. He was nailed to the cross, and shed his blood for the forgiveness of our sins.

XVI. *Q. What became of Jesus after this cruel death ?*

A. 1. He was buried, and, as he told his disciples before his death, he was restored to life, and rose again on the third day.

2. He ascended to heaven, where he still lives to pray for us, and continually performs kind offices for us.

XVII. *Q. What do you learn by the resurrection of Christ from the dead ?*

A. That I and all men shall in like manner live again in another world.

XVIII. *Q. Shall you ever see Jesus Christ ?*

A. Yes. He is appointed to raise me from the dead, and I must stand before him to be judged for my conduct in the present life.

XIX. *Q. What may you hope in another world, if you are good in this ?*

A. 1. I shall be welcomed into heaven by my Saviour, and shall be ever under his care.

2. I shall have no sickness, nor sorrow, nor pain ; but shall have rest and joy for ever.

3. I shall be like the angels in heaven, and shall have the friendship and love of all good beings.

4. I shall enjoy the presence and favour of God, and shall be always learning to love and serve him better.

XX. Q. But what if you are wicked ?

A. 1. I can then never be happy. The wicked must always be miserable.

2. I shall not be received into the light and joy of heaven.

3. God will send me from his presence, and leave me to the fearful punishment which my sins deserve.

XXI. Q. What means must you use to become good and happy in this life and the life to come ?

A. 1. I must pray to God, without whose blessing I can do nothing, for his assistance and direction.

2. I must recollect at night what I have done, and thought, and felt through the day, that I may make my future life better than the past.

3. I must often think that God sees me.

4. I must shun wicked companions, and try to obtain the friendship of the good.

5. I must set the example of Jesus Christ continually before me.

6. I must make a good use of the Lord's day. I must be serious and attentive at church, and must receive with gratitude the instruction of my parents at home.

7. When I am old enough, I must partake of the Lord's supper, which is designed to bring to my remembrance Jesus Christ dying for me.

8. I must often read and meditate upon the Bible, that best of books, in which God teaches us his will, and his infinite mercy through Jesus Christ.

PRAYERS

FOR THE USE OF CHILDREN.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

OUR Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil ; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever. Amen.

A MORNING PRAYER.

I GIVE thanks unto thee, my heavenly Father, for guarding me through the night from all harm and danger ; and beseech thee to take me this day into thy holy keeping. Vouchsafe to preserve me from every evil, especially from the great evil and misery of sin ; and grant, that my life and conduct may be pleasing in thy sight. Assist me to increase in wisdom and knowledge, in piety and virtue. Shower down thy blessings on my beloved parents, my friends, my instructors, and all my brethren of mankind ; and

make us happy in heaven for evermore, through Jesus Christ, my Lord and Saviour. Amen.

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SECOND MORNING PRAYER.

Almighty God, the maker of every thing in heaven and earth! the darkness goes away and the day-light comes at thy command. Thou art good, and thou doest good continually. I thank thee, that thou hast taken care of me through the night, and that I am alive and well this morning. Save me, O Lord, from all evil this day, and let me love and serve thee for ever. Bestow upon me every good thing that I need, make me always afraid to offend thee, and let me live and die in thy favour. Hear my prayers, O Lord, and pardon my errors and sins, for the sake of thine infinite mercy in Jesus Christ, thy Son. Amen.

—♦—
THIRD MORNING PRAYER.

O Lord God Almighty, thou givest me life and health, and all things that I enjoy. I am thy creature, thy child, and thy servant. I thank thee for all thy blessings, and, above all, for the true knowledge of Thee and of thy Son Jesus Christ.

I will remember thee, my Creator, my Father, my Friend, in the days of my youth, and study

to live according to thy commandments. Keep me, I beseech thee, from every thing that might hurt my body or my soul, and be Thou my guide through life, to lead me in the way I should go.

Make me dutiful to my parents, obedient to them that are set over me, careful to improve myself by their instructions, thankful to my benefactors, tender-hearted to the distressed, courteous and obliging to all, ready to be reconciled and to forgive, and desirous in all things to do unto others as I would they should do unto me ; that I may daily grow in grace and in thy favour, and at last obtain the fulfilment of thy heavenly promises, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.



AN EVENING PRAYER.

O Almighty God, my most merciful Father ! to thy tender love I owe my safety through the past day, together with all the comforts of this life, and the hope of that which is to come. I bless thy holy name for the preservation of my health, for the love of my friends, and for all thy other favours. O give me a thankful and obedient heart, and pardon all my errors and sins. Grant, that the good instructions I have received this day may be carefully remembered and practised ; and let it please thee to protect and defend me and all mankind this night, for thine infinite love in Jesus Christ. Amen.

A SECOND EVENING PRAYER.

O Lord God, who knowest all things ! thou seest me by night, as well as by day. Forgive me, I beseech thee, whatever I may have thought or said, or done amiss ; and help me, as I grow older, to grow wiser and better. I desire to lie down under thy care, and to abide for ever under thy blessing. Let it please thee to do good to all my friends, and to all mankind. And, having done thy will on earth, give my soul a place in heaven, to dwell with thee and with thy Son Jesus Christ for ever. Amen.



A THIRD EVENING PRAYER.

Blessed and glorious God, the Father and Preserver of men ! thou art about my path and my bed, and knowest all my ways and wants. Look upon me this night with thy favour ; pardon whatever in me is wrong ; guard me by thy power and goodness ; and incline me ever to make it my delight to do thy will.

Preserve and defend, likewise, O. Lord, I beseech thee, my dear parents and relations, friends and benefactors, together with all that are under this roof ; and help us and all people to love and fear and obey thee, that thou mayest love and bless us, and make us happy in this world and in that which is to come, according to thy mercy in Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

A GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

Bless to us, O Lord, the food which we are about to receive, and let it strengthen us in the performance of every duty, as disciples of thy Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

ANOTHER.

Almighty God ! these blessings are thy gift. May they be enjoyed with a sense of thy love to us and all mankind. Amen.

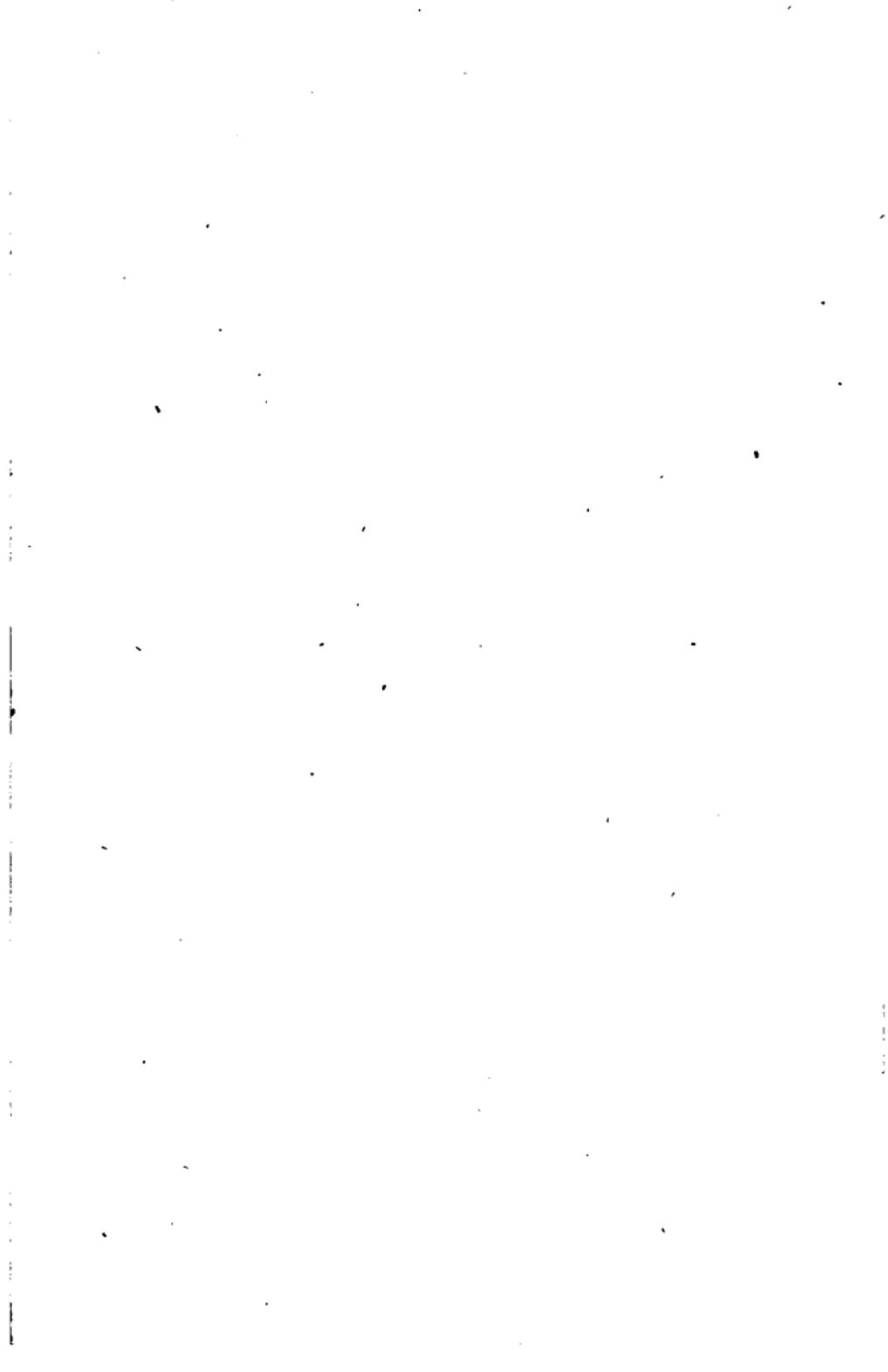
A GRACE AFTER MEAT.

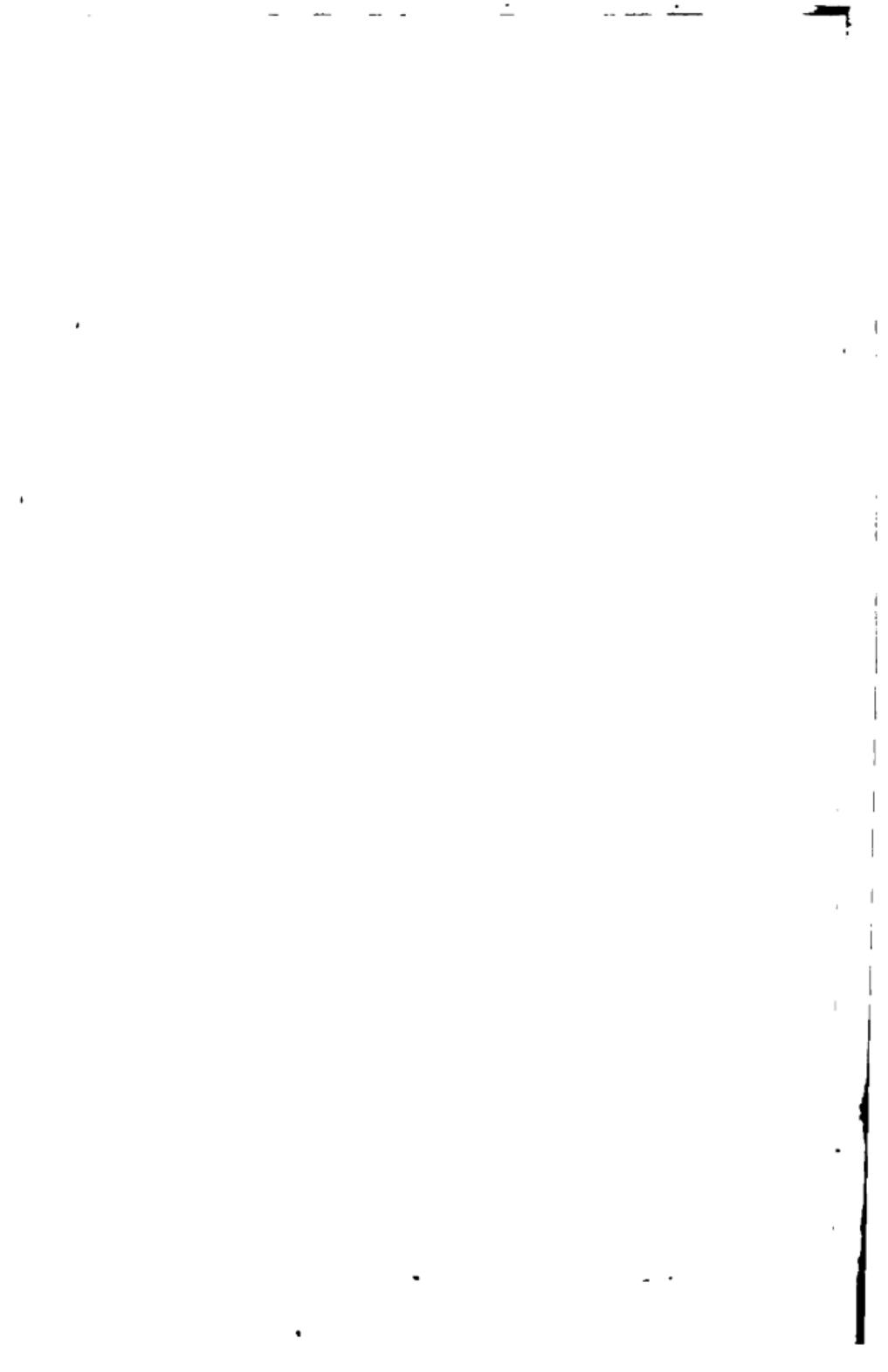
We acknowledge, O God, our dependance upon thee, and thank thee for feeding us at this time, and for all thy other benefits. Continue, we beseech thee, thy goodness to us and all men, and make us thine for evermore, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ANOTHER.

God of compassion, thou fillest our hearts with food and gladness. Make us duly thankful, we beseech thee ; and be pleased to feed the hungry, to provide for the needy, and to bless all mankind, now and evermore. Amen.

THE END.





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